THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

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No. 55,310—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY. APRIL 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING

### ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| ...e of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | MANTUA..... | 10885 | .... | ... |
| May | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MONGOLIA.... | 9505 |
| " | ARABIA..... | 7903 | .... | ... |
| " | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MOREA..... | 10509 |
| " | EGYPT..... | 7912 | .... | ... |
| " | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MOOLTAN.... | 9631 |
| June | PERSIA..... | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| " | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | CHINA..... | 7532 |
| " | CALEDONIA..... | 7508 | .... | .... |
| " | DEVANHA..... | 8092 | MALWA..... | 10883 |
| July | HIMALAYA..... | 6958 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MACEDONIA.. | 10512 |
| " | ARABIA..... | 7933 | .... | .... |
| " | SALSETTE..... | 6000 | MARMORA..... | 10509 |
| " | EGYPT..... | 7912 | .... | .... |

d the above Mail Steamers are fitted with ELESS TELEGRAPHY.

e above Steamers convey Passengers to eilles, Plymouth and London.

engers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting mer at Port Said.

nders leave the BALLARD PIER on day lling. All passengers must attend at that place -30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health r of the Port.

iends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

e Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the ts, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are ed on favourable terms.

r Accommodation and further information, y to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

### INDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

ERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

AGES — Booked without charge,

HS — Carefully Selected.

MER PLANS — Sent for Inspection,

BOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

AGE — Shipped and Insured.

ENGERS — Met on arrival.

ALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

ONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

### CIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI ARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| ...sels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ubattino | 4,580 | L. Mancini | ...15th April 1911 |
| aldino. | 4,580 | D. Maganzino | ...15th May 1911 |
| ubattino | 4580 | L. Manchini | ...15th June 1911 |

S TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets..... | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Tickets avail- wo years..... | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

*Side Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

ugh and Return Tickets to LONDON on appli-

ngle tickets to New York in connection at or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for e have the option of going via Genoa and re- g via Venice or vice versa, and can break their y at any port en route.

### TERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

ued to return either by the Messageries Mariti- om Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from e.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| ...sels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ori ..... | 6,000 | P. Figari | ...16th April 1911 |
| bia ..... | 6,000 | G. Bolsito | ...16th May 1911 |
| ori ..... | 6,000 | P. Figari | ...16th June 1911 |

es to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 ... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG 20.

ough bills of lading for Mediterranean Black and American Ports issued.

bject to alterations.

or further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

### OMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

### TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention to Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. BANERJEE, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer, | Tons, | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 17th April | 11 a.m. | *P D & C M. |
| Dwarka | 1695 | Thurs. | 20th April | 9 a.m. | via C, M. |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 21st April. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 20th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 17th April, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday, 22nd April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3308 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, BOMBAY.

17th April, 1911.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Armand Behic | 6,335 | Guionnet | 11th May 1911. |
| Caledonien | 4,130 | Melber | 8th June 1911. |
| Sydney | 4,118 | X | 6th July 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | Bruno | 31st July 1911. |
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 3rd Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | | 28th Sept. 1911. |
| Nera | 5,533 | Casanova | 26th Oct. 1911. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney | 4,118 | X | 21st April 1911. |
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | 19th May " |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 24th Apl. 1911 |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th May " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 20th " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 21st " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 11th July " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 8th Aug. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 21st " " |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. " |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 23rd " " |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 9th Oct. " |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st " " |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. " |
| Elysia | 6368 | A. Haig | 18th " " |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ... ... ... | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid ... ... ... | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... ... | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool. | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ... ... | " 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ... ... | " 803 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... ... | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

## SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME. CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Homayun ... | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 10th May |
| Khosrou ..... | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 25th May |
| Homayun ... | 3,333 | T. L. Molony | 13th July |
| Khosrou ..... | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 27th July |

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

### HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..... Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI, Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Bangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore, | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Entebbe, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kampala. |
| Cawnpore | Nuwara-Eliya. | Nakuru, British East Africa. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at ½ per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and generally deals for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY, W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Iroh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Oatcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Rangoon | | shanghai |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States. | Tientsin |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States. | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Yokohama |
| Penang | Batavia | Kobe |
| Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Soerabaya | New York |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Saigon | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

# THE KEENEST PHOTOGRAPHER

is frequently deterred from carrying a good camera by the weight and bulk of situable apparatus.

In the

## GOERZ VEST-POCKET TENAX CAMERA

he will find what he needs.

The Camera is so small, that it can be carried in the Vest Pocket, as it measures only 3¼" × 2¾" × 1" and weighs only 13 ozs. but it produces negatives so sharp and clear that they can be enlarged to very considerable dimensions without any perceptible loss of definition.

This is because it is fitted with

## A GOERZ LENS

and is made throughout by The C. P. Goerz Optical Works, Ltd., whose optical products are would-famous.

It is so simple, compact and unobtrusive yet is made ready for instant use by pressing a spring. For portraits or very remote objects there is a focussing adjustment, and the little pictures it produces are superb.

A special feature of the V. P. T. Camera is an automatic enlarger which can be supplied with it, which will ensble pictures 7" × 5" to be printed with practically the same case and facility as direct contact prints.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The prices for the V.P.T. Camera fitted with Syntor Lens | ... | ... | Rs. 120 |
| Do. do. do. Dagor Lens | ... | ... | " 160 |

We also stock the Special Film Tenax, a Roll film camera for ¼ plate pictures, which has all the advantages of the popular type of folding hand and stand camera, yet is compact enough to be carried in the pocket.

We shall be pleased to demonstrate the use of above cameras and give advice to intending purchasers and develop first exposures free of charge.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white, highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

# EASTER 1911.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

## EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

## DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

*The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.*

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 22s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 22s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

## THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

# DUNLOP

## CYCLE TYRE.

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

## BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

## GRIMAULT & Co.'s 'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

## V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "KOERBER," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. W. T. LANE, takes charge of the affairs of the Company as from TO-DAY April 15th and holds my POWER of ATTORNEY during my absence from Bombay: as Acting Manager and Engineer.

ARTHUR R. BURCH,
General Manager and Engineer.
Bombay, 15th April, 1911.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. Six (Rs. 6) per share for the year 1910 will be paid on and after Monday, the 24th April, 1911 at the registered office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P.M. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of their share certificates.

BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 4th April, 1911.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December 1910 has been declared and will be paid to the shareholders on the Register on the 13th day of April, 1911, on and after WEDNESDAY the 19th day of April, 1911, at the Company's office No. 3 Forbes Street, Fort, between the hours of 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
A. G. DOVEY,
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Suit in Forma Pauperis:

ZOE KATHLEEN DEASE NEE WATSON residing at No. 72 Wellesley Street in the town of Calcutta ..... Petitioner.

and

GEORGE ROBERT MAITLAND DEASE whose last known place of residence was at Bareilly in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh but whose present address is unknown..... Respondent.

To

The Respondent abovenamed

and

The Solicitor to the Government of India.

WHEREAS the petitioner abovenamed has applied to this Court for permission to sue in forma pauperis you are hereby required to take notice that FRIDAY the 28th day of April, instant at the hour of half past ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as the Registrar of this Court has been fixed to receive such evidence as the Petitioner may adduce in proof of her pauperism and for hearing any evidence which you may bring forward in disproof of the pauperism of the petitioner.

Dated this 5th day of April, 1911.

By Order of the Court,
J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar.

Petitioner in person.

NOTICE.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for AXLE OILS for Coaching Stock" for the supply of 420 tons of high grade axle oil for lubricating axles of Coaching Stock for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August, 1911.

The Oil shall be delivered into iron reservoirs erected for the purpose by the Railway in the Karachi Cantonment Yard or in tank wagons to be supplied by the Railway whichever may be convenient to the Railway. The whole quantity of oil shall be delivered in twelve months, the first instalment of 70 tons being delivered by the 1st of August 1911 and the remainder in eleven equal instalments of 32 tons being delivered by the 1st day of September 1911 and following months.

2. Tenders must reach the manager, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, by 12 noon on TUESDAY the 13th June, 1911, at which place, time and date they will be opened.

3. The Oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification:—

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0.937 to 0.944.
Flash Point closed test .....410° to 420° Fahrenheit.
Viscosity (redwood) at 140° Fahrenheit 260 to 270 Secs.
Cold test (Archbutts method) 19° to 21° Fahrenheit.

4. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore on payment of Rs. 5 which amount must be remitted with application for tenders. No tenders will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not factual manufacturers they must at the time of tendering give the names of the manufacturers of the Oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier North-Western Railway, Naulakha whose receipt should be attached to the Form of Tender. Tenders submitted without such receipt or with Foreign Circle Notes will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a tender and can reject the whole or any part of any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, 12th April, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
THE GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL PICTURE
"THE FALL OF TROY"
Based on Homer's Illiad.
This film has drawn thousands to the theatre during the past week and is the finest attraction we have placed before the Bombay Public.
"THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON"
ALSO
"VENICE."
A charming series of views our three Comedians
"FOOLSHEAD"
"TOTO"
"M. PRINCE."
A wonderful trio of funmakers.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT EASTER OFFERING.
7 to 8 P. M.
One GOLD and two SILVER WATCHES will be given away.
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
MONDAY, 17th April—(Bank Holiday).
MORNING SESSION, 9 to 11
with Band.
TUESDAY, 18th APRIL,
THE VERY LAST
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

Bombay Gazette.
SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT
CORONATION ARTICLES,
By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS
WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—
May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.
June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.
June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.
SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW—Dr. UNDERWOOD and other's valuable furniture, piano, etc. at Khatav Bhavan, Khatao Road near Colaba Railway Station to be SOLD on 18th inst.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4 7/8d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | Washington. |
| Singapore. | Hankow. | Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Peking. | Panama. |
| Canton. | Yokohama. | Colon. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | Empire. |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application,
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India,
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Haien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tieling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON, | SHANGHAI |
| CANTON | LYONS | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA, | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YLOILO |
| HONGKONG | PEKING | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
SALE of VERY VALUABLE (IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES,) three big chawls opposite Elphinstone Road Station, on the north side of Elphinstone Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.
HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 83 of 1910.
Cassum Haji Jooseb .....Plaintiff
vs.
Currimbhai Ramji and others.....Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Crushna Fatta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khoja Kasrimbhai Ramji and Khoja Lowji Keshawji, under and virtue of the power of sale given under the several indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 31st day of July 1905, the 30th day of April, 1906, and 2nd day of November, 1907, and pursuant to the decree in suit No. 83 of 1910, dated the 14th day of July 1910, hereafter referred to Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties, on the premises, on the undermentioned days at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Lot No. 3.
Sale of Elphinstone Road Property, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.)
Lot No. 3 and 4 will be sold together.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78-78-208 208, 209-209-221-221, and New Nos. A-11977, 11978, and New Survey Nos. 3-1923, 4-1924, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515 and Street Nos. 963, 966, 978, Ward Nos. 3499 (2), Street No. 963 A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963, B Ward No. 3503 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the east by the property of Radiabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the west by a water passage, on or towards the north by the property of Radiabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the south by the Public Passage.
Lot No. 4.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,230 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone side of Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49,51,88 and New No. A/11934, 12849, and New Survey No. 1B/1927, 1C/1927, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward Nos. 3503, (2), and Street No. 967 A. Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Kasinath Vithoba and on or towards the South by the Public passage, and all aforesaid 4 properties were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, Carimbhoy Ramji and Lowji Kessowji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—
On account of the concerned:—
2 cases consisting of 150 pieces Bishop Lawn 38 inches by 10 yards.
1 bale second-hand over coats.
1 bale second-hand waist coats.
On account of the consignor, the remaining lot of the hosiery:—
50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
25 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
33 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
Miscellaneous articles, consisting of: Cover Matting; one American organ, one bar-lock typewriter, one glass-door book-case, &c., &c.
100 bottles Vicker's ink.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.
SALE ON THURSDAY, the 20th April.
ON THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 2nd floor, Candy House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, on Apollo Bunder, the valuable and new designed French and mahogany polished drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, made to order, such as silk tapestry lined blackwood suite of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, glass door almyrahs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, easy low and Curzon chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dumb waiter, hatstand, gents' bicycle, Singer's foot sewing machine, carpets, pictures, glass, crockery and plateware, cooking utensils, etc., the property of H. Talandier, Esq., proceeding home and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR KOOMBHARWADA LANE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY the 21st day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oomar Haji Noor Mahomad in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th November, 1909, executed by the said mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.
All that piece or parcel of the land or ground of a pension and tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Dadar Koombharwada Lane outside the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 728 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560, New No. 4451, Old Survey Nr. 1-371, New Survey No. 1-1457 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nr. 3230 (1) 3230 (2) and 3231 and Street Nos. 694, 694A, 695 and bounded as follows:—that is to say en or towards East by the Oart belonging to Balkrishnaji Babooji, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and on or towards the North by the Oart belonging to Keshav Vishnoo Joshi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 17th April, 1911.

BLAKES B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th April at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almirahs, writing, dressing, and washband tables, phonographs, iron safes, grand piano, folding harmonium by Mason and Hamblin.
AT 3 P. M.(S. T.)
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.
The property of an European Gentlemen:—1 light victoria, with new rubber-tyres, newly painted and varnished.
SALE TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 18TH APRIL.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatao Bhavan, Khatao Road, Colaba Reclamation, near Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and handsome teak-wood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinnerwaggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and washband tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, by William Whitelby, London table ornaments, carpets also open carved blackwood furniture, etc., the property of Dr. E. F. Underwood, and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Orient House, Colaba Reclamation, just opposite Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, sweet toned cottage piano by Winkelmann, in very good order, handsome Parisian statues and figures, old china large size jars, pictures, fish aquariums on bronze stands, black marble clock, table ornaments bicycle wheel rubber-tyred victoria, bay water gelding, harness, foot sewing machine, etc., the property of the late A. F. Soundy, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1911 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the effects of the late Canjee Bhimjee consisting of gold and silver ornaments,
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved and Ratnagiri made furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large dining table in 5 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb-waiters, large durrie carpets, partition screen, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy mirror back cabinets, parian and terracotta figures, fancy table ornaments, one ebonized cottage piano, one Milner's safe on stand, teakwood, square and side teapoys, cane chairs, beaded door chicks, single and double bedsteads, mirror door clothes gowa almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, one aviary with birds, old guns and swords for wall ornaments, aluminium utensils, etc. etc.
The property of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C. S. I., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder.
In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseed, linseed, rise rapeseed, turmeric, juwari, and harda in bags, box of machinary, hats, sundry, steel beams, drums of oil, bundle of C. P. goods boxes of luggage, bundles of cotton, powras, case of brass locks, iron bars, box of glass weights, casks of cement slate pins and thread, drum of dry colour, loose C. I. sheets, bundle of gunny bags, box of nails, bundle of wooden frames, boxes of glass pans and household affairs, empty drums, and casks, bundle of iron sheets lot of condemned sheets, old records, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.
Re-Shingalpur to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 50, of 3-8-1910. One bale C. P. goods, sander Chunilal N., Consignee Sheodas R.
Re. 1 crate iron safe ex Chindwara to sangar Invoice No. 4 of 25-4-1910.
Re-Bombay to Bhopal Invoice No. 924 R. R. 988-39 of 19-5-10 one bale English cotton piece-goods weighing 3 maunds 28 seers, sender Ganpat Makunjee, consignee Ramnath Sadarmal.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
AUCTION SALE of different kinds of Grain, Seeds, Ground Nuts, Betelnuts, Black Pepper Turmeric, Ghandy Drug, Sugar, Planks, &c.
Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, Tuesday the 18th April, 1911, at 3 p. m. (S. T.,) at New Coal Bunder, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and or water ex. s.s. "Natravati."
About 1,729 bags, wheat, rice, toordall, cummin-seed, grounduts, betelnuts, corriandersead, fennel-seed, joowar, black pepper, turmeric, suwa grain, ghandy drug, goolal, boar, dry ginger, oorid, subja-seed, khar, copra, moong, clover, shajeera, hing, planks, &c., &c.
369 bags sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES GREY DHOOTIES.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Keswonjee.
P N (P K) M 138-192—10 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inch by 8, 9, 10, 11 yards.
P N (P K) M 154-157—4 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inches 10 and 11 yards.
P N (P K) M 153-162—5 bales dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inches 10 and 11 yards.
P N (P K) M 163-172—10 bales, dobby bordered grey dhooties 45 inches 10 and 11 yards
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th April, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 13.] [BOMBAY, April 14.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 81 15-16 | un | chgd |
| do. Rentes | 96 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 96 1-4 | un | 1-4 |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities | 64 7-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 24 1-2 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence | 24 5-8 | | 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in New York | 53 1-8 | 1 8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25-30 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20-46 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York | 4-83 3-8 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 3 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 9th Mar. | | |
| 3 months' sight | 2 5-8 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 2 5-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 2 5-8 | un | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 2 7-8 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 13 2-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

London market closed until Tuesday.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | 130,000 |
| Bar Gold to Bombay | 180,000 |
| Sovereigns to Bombay | 18,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta | 60,000 |
| Silver to Colombo | 5,000 |

London, April, 13.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullions | ...£36,100,000 | Dec. | £1,800,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£17,500,000 | Dec. | £1,930,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£41,590,000 | Inc. | £600,000 |
| Government Securities | £15,100,000 | Unchanged | |
| Other Securities | ...£36,200,000 | Dec. | £ 300,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£25,990,000 | Dec. | £2,100,000 |

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Easier. Good business done. |
| Futures | ... Steady |
| East Indian | ... ..... |
| Manchester | Buyers only taking current requirements. |
| Total Sales | ... 18,000 |
| including sales increased yesterday by | 6,000. |
| Sold on speculation and for Export | 1,000 |
| Imports | ... 2,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... 7·26+07 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | ... 10 7-16+1-16 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| April-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·69 | 7·69 | 7·65 | 7·60 | 7·38 |
| +08 | +08 | +08 | +07 | +09 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | |
| 7·33 | 6·87 | 6·82 | 6·60 | |
| +06 | +05 | +04 | +04 | |

New York Official noon call May 14·72 July 14·67.

Liverpool markets closed until Tuesday.

NEW YORK—

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 9,000 |
| Receipts at ,, Last year | ... | 13,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | 2,000 |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 6,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | ... | 14·85+20 |
| Futures—Month of May 14·69+11 | | Advanced on favorable cables and on bull support and short covering. |
| Futures—Month of July 14·69+18 | | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... | 14 5-8–1-8 |
| Futures—Month of Mar | ... | 14·71+10 |
| Do. ,, May | ... | 14·79+11 |
| Closing Tone of Spot Cotton | ... | Steady. |

Holidays until Monday.

## ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oconada Ginned C. I. F. London | ... d 6 14-32 |
| G M Western C I F London | ... d 6 20-32 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Sales ... ... ... | 48,000 |
| Do. Speculation ... ... ... | 5,000 |
| Do. Exportation ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Do. Forwarded Consumer ... ... | 61,000 |
| Do. Actual Export ... ... | 10,000 |
| Do. Import of the Week ... ... | 42,000 |
| Do. Stock ... ... ... | 1,113,000 |
| Surat week's Sales ... ... ... | 200 |
| Do. Indian Speculation ... ... | ..... |
| Do. Exportation ... ... ... | ..... |
| Do. Forwarded Consumers ... ... | 1,900 |
| Do. Actual Exports ... ... ... | ..... |
| Do. Week's Imports ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Stocks in Liverpool ... ... | 8,000 |
| Afloat Americans ... ... ... | 50,000 |
| Do. Indian ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| Stock of Cotton in London ... ... | 6,820 |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Choice Karachi | ...33 1-8 |
| Do. Months—May-June. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers. | |
| Red Karachi | ... 32 5-8 |
| Do. Months—March-April. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs | ...32 3-8 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Nominal—Easier. | |

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian | ...33 1-2 |
| Do. Months—March-April. | |
| —Nominal. | |

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ...41 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship | ...42 1-4 |
| Do. Months—May-June. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...39 7-8 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam. | |
| Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship | ...70 1-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk. | |
| Tone of Linseed—Quiet. | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) | ...11 7-8—1-8 |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | ...5 5 1-2—Value. Steady. |

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | £65 3-4 |
| Yellow Metal | d 6 |
| Standard Copper G M B | £54 1-2 |
| Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp | 4 15 0 |
| Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool | 10 7 6 |
| Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India | 5 6 3 |

FREIGHT—

| | |
|---|---|
| Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal | ...10s. |

ARRIVALS—

"Roslyn" "Damar" and "Quantock".

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) | .. 13 0—Sellers. |
| Do. Months of Shipment | ...May-August. |
| Tone—Firm and in good demand | |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India | ...13 1 1-2—Nominal. |
| Do Months of Shipments | .. April. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| German Beet-root 88 o/o | ...9 1-4—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...May. |
| Tone—Better demand—Higher prices | |
| B A R & Similar Crystals C & F India | ...14 6 3-4—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...April-August. |
| Tone—Steady—Fair demand. | |
| Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay | ...12 3 —Value. |
| Months of Shipments | ...April. |
| Tone—Quiet. | |
| Java Sugar—Unchgd—Quiet. | |

# BOMBAY MARKETS:

SATURDAY EVENING.] [15TH April, 1911.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Boxes Bullion | 1,53,600 | London | Mercantile Bank |
| 92 Bars Silver | 1,60,875 | do | do |
| 1 Box Bullion | 38,400 | do | Eastern Bank |
| 81 Bars Silver | 1,50,000 | do | do |
| 1 Box Bullion | 76,800 | do | International Bank |
| 276 Bars Silver | 4,87,500 | do | do |
| 3 Boxes Bullion | 96,000 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| Sovereigns | 15,000 | do | do |
| 208 Bars Silver | 3,75,000 | do | do |
| 1 Boxes Bullion | 18,00,960 | do | National Bank |
| Sovereigns | 9,275 | do | do |
| 2 Boxes Bullion | 1,53,600 | do | Yokohama Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 12th April, 1911.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway | 45 | 55,789 |
| B B and C I Railway | 41 | 48,334 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market is more or less closed for the Easter Holidays until Tuesday next. We give below the nominal quotations in the bazaar to-day. The home markets are closed.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M G Broach | ... ... | Rs. 354 | April |
| Do do do | ... ... | ,, 353 | May |
| Do do Khandesh | ... ... | ,, 306 | do |
| F G do do | ... ... | ,, 297 | do |
| Fine do Khamgaon-Akola | ... | ,, 318 | do |
| Do do Bengals | ... ... | ,, 305 | do |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | ... | ,, 362 | do |
| Do H C westerns | ... ... | ,, 309 | do |
| Do M G do | ... ... | ,, 345 | do |

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M G Broach | ... ... | Rs. 307 | March |
| Fully Good H G Bengals | ... | ,, 242-3 | January |
| Fine M G Bengal | ... ... | ,, 263 | ,, |

## DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 12,339 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 14,330 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 59,207 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 5,514 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 393 | ,, |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 1,717 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 1,571 | ,, |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 7,522 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 8,105 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 7,001 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 21,833 | ,, |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... | 270 | ,, |
| Gram ... ... ... | 3,282 | ,, |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 1,088 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | 261 | ,, |

## SUNGEI PURUN (F. M. S.) RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Applicants for shares in this Company will be interested to hear that the Agents, Messrs Boustead and Co, London, have telegraphed to Bombay that the company has been floated successfully, and applications for shares from Bombay have been fully allotted.

## GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,26,1,19, and was held in the following form :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupees in India equivalent to at $1=Rs. 15) | £ 1,934,302 |
| Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice | £ 1,477,353 |
| British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds | £ 15,848,469 |
| Total ... | 19,260,129 |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th April 1911, as compared with the statement of 28st March 1911:—

| Liabilities. | March 28. Rs. a. p. | April 10. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up. | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,75,00,000 0 0 | 1,75,00,000 0 0 |
| Public Deposits, &c | 2,05,76,454 4 9 | 2,16,48,761 13 6 |
| Other Deposits, &c | 16,06,03,696 2 10 | 15,85,42,511 11 2 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c | 16,83,793 7 9 | 6,60,840 1 7 |
| Sundries | 16,14,519 13 4 | 18,13,724 3 2 |
| | 22,19,78,468 12 8 | 22,01,65,837 13 5 |

| Assets. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Govt. Securities | 3,04,09,970 0 0 | 3,04,41,595 0 0 |
| other authorized Investments | 73,43,265 0 0 | 66,20,247 0 0 |
| Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities | 4,56,19,952 14 3 | 4,45,23,521 10 1 |
| Accounts of Credit on do | 4,53,40,522 8 3 | 4,32,69,964 0 9 |
| Bills discounted, &c | 3,10,38,450 4 2 | 3,04,45,003 15 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 31,49,062 7 10 | 12,66,314 9 6 |
| Bullion | ..... | ..... |
| Dead Stock | 21,75,384 12 7 | 21,76,292 8 2 |
| Stamps | 13,718 8 5 | 13,862 15 6 |
| Sundries | 2,05,562 2 0 | 2,16,069 13 4 |
| | 16,52,95,888 9 6 | 15,89,72,971 8 6 |
| Cash, &c., at Head Office | 5,66,82,580 3 2 | 6,11,92,866 4 11 |
| Cash, &c., at Branches | | |
| | 22,19,78,468 12 8 | 22,01,65,837 13 5 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at Head Office | Rs. 25,54,623 | Increase. |
| Government at Branches | 29,88,536 | Decrease. |
| Other Deposits | 10,25,664 | do. |
| Post Bills | 10,07,883 | do. |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 1,68,380 | Increase. |
| Loans | 12,28,159 | Decrease. |
| Accounts of Credit | 12,28,644 | do. |
| Mercantile Bills | 7,783 | do. |
| Cash at Head Office | 5,53,262 | do. |
| Cash at Branches | 15,53,543 | Increase. |

Percentage 33-49.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 | £15,800,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 8th April 1911, by Council Bills | £ 710,515 |
| Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1911 to 31st March 1912 | £15,089,485 |

# BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

## BANKS.

| Names. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Bals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 p.c. | 265 |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 12 p.c. | 1620 |
| Bank of India | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 64 |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 500 | 14 ,, | 1625 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 500 | 12 ,, | 1375 |
| Bank of Burmah | 100 | 100 | 7 ,, | 133 |
| Bank of Rangoon | 100 | | 6 ,, | 100 |
| Bank of Baroda | 100 | 50 | 6 ,, | 62 |
| Eastern Bank | £ 10 | £ 4 | ... | 77½ |
| National Bank of India | 25 | 12½ | 12 p.c. | 750 |
| Punjab National Bank | 100 | 100 | 9 | 120 |
| People's Bank of India | 50 | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| Specie Bank | 100 | 50 | 7 | 50½ |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | 6¼ | 9½ |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Credit Bank of India Ld. | 50 | 10 | Nil | 9¼ |
| Chartered Bank | £20 | £20 | 14 p.c. | £59 |
| Mercantile Bank | £25 | £12½ | 6 ,, | £19 |
| Do. | 25 | 12½ | 6 ,, | 18-10 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. | $125 | $125 | £2 | ... |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alok Ashdown & Co | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 250 |
| All India Ut. Co. Ld. | 100 | 20 | 5 ,, | 11¼ |
| Bamankus | 10 | 10 | ... | 7 |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | 50 | 6 p.c. | 32½ |
| Badham Pile | 70 | 70 | 28·8 | 88 |
| Baroda Tram. Co | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | 65 |
| Bombay Burmah T Corpn. | 125 | 125 | 10 p.c. | 537½ |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O. | £10 | £10 | Nil. | 129 |
| Do do P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p.c. | 170 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 500 | 20 | 850 |
| Bombay Land and Building | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c. | ... |
| Bombay S. N. Co. O. | £10 | £10 | 8·10 | 280 |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 285 |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. | 10 | 10 | 3½ | 30½ |
| Delhi Flour | 200 | 200 | 10 | 100 |
| Empire | 500 | 500 | 20 p.c. | 200 |
| Imperial D. L. A. | 100 | 100 | 5 p.c. | 205 |
| John Roberts and Co. | 100 | 50 | 7 yr. | 58 |
| Josts Fans Supply Co. | 100 | | | |
| Kempas Co. | 200 | 175 | 12½ ,, | 172 |
| Karachi Landing | 200 | 75 | 12 | 115 |
| Marochetti and Co | 100 | 100 | 10 | 107 |
| Marsland Price and Co O. | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | ... |
| Do. do. P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | ... |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. | 200 | 50 | 18½ yr. | 287½ |
| Oriental Mining | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Phillips and Co. | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 35 |
| Port Canning Co. | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 815 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. | 10 | 10 | ... | 16½ |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105x |
| Soundy and Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 N. |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. O. | 75 | 35 | ... | 49 |
| Ld. P. | 30 | 30 | ... | 85 |
| Thacker and Co. | 150 | 130 | ... | 158 |
| Telephone Co. | 50 | 50 | 25 p.c. | 250 |
| Treacher and Co. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | d 45 |
| | 500 | 500 | yr. 30 | 517½ |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 750 | 750 | 250 | 5000 |
| Albert (Karachi) | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 900 |
| Bombay Cotton | 125 | 125 | 15 | 65 |
| Brad's Cawnpore | 200 | 200 | 6p.c. | 170 |
| Broach City | 200 | 200 | 14 | 170 |
| Fort | 475 | 475 | 22½ | 1230x |
| Godavery Valley | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey & Sabhapatty | 500 | 500 | 40 | 500 |
| Hindustan P. and M. | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hinglee | 100 | 100 | 8p.c. | 115 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | 125 | 10 | 133½ |
| Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co. | 1000 | 1000 | 70 | 700 |
| Khangaum | 400 | 400 | 9p.c. | 330 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton | 125 | 125 | 7½ | ... |
| Mahuva | 200 | 200 | nil | 150 |
| Mercantile | 125 | 125 | nil | 50 |
| Manmar Mfg. | 250 | 250 | 15 | 310 |
| New East India | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 950 |
| New Mofussil Co. | 400 | 400 | 60 | 825 |
| New Berar | 500 | 500 | 40 | 552½ |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | 500 | 30 | 650 |
| Oomri | 100 | 112 | nil | ... |
| Parbhany | 100 | 100 | 10 | ... |
| Sind | 400 | 400 | 30 | 725 |
| Surat City | 200 | 200 | 20 | 245 |
| Velkart U. P. Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 50 | 695 |
| Wadhwan G. & P. | 150 | 150 | 12 | N |

## SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 440 |
| Alliance | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 35 |
| Berar Mfg | 200 | 200 | ... | 130 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg | 500 | 500 | 40 | 100 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M. Co. | 250 | 250 | 15 | 525 |
| Bombay United | 250 | 250 | 11 | 295 |
| Century | 100 | 100 | 3 | 165 |
| Central India | 500 | 500 | 70 | 1650 |
| China | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 700 |
| Chho Silk | 500 | 500 | 20 | 475 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1050 |
| Coronation Mills | 500 | 500 | ... | 600 |
| Connaught | 300 | 300 | ... | 180 |
| Coorla | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 45 | 490 |
| Crescent | 100 | 100 | 4 | 63½ |
| Currimbhoy | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 835 |
| Crown | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| David | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 367½ |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | 500 | 25 | 525 |
| Empress | 500 | 500 | ... | 181½ |
| Edward Sassoon Mill | 200 | 200 | nil | 186½d |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 250 | ... | 190 |
| Framji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1285 |
| Finlay Mills | 250 | 250 | 10 | 222½ |
| Gold Mohur | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 200 |
| Hindustan | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 420 |
| Howard and Bullough | 500 | 500 | 15 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 1200 |
| Imperial Cotton | 500 | 500 | ... | 75 |
| Indian Mfg. | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 355 |
| Indo-China Mfg. | 1000 | 1000 | nil | 750 |
| James Greaves | 500 | 500 | ... | 250 |
| Jamshed Mfg. | 250 | 250 | 7½ | 142½ |
| Jivraj Baloo | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 325 |
| Jubilee Mills | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 175 |
| Khandesh | 1000 | 610 | 25 | 775 |
| Khatow Makonjee | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 715 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | 500 | 15 | 637½ |
| Leopold | 100 | 100 | ... | 38 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | 1465 |
| Madras United | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 2525 |
| Manockji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | 30 | 2635 |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1000 | 1000 | 100 | 2800 |
| Mysore Spinning | 250 | 250 | ... | 50 |
| Mysore Spinning | 30 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Moon | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 100 |
| New Great Eastern | 200 | 200 | 5 | 162½ |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 730 |
| Phœnix | 100 | 100 | 6 | 77 |
| Presidency | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 40 | 800 |
| Queen | 1000 | 1000 | nil | 100 |
| Ripon | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 550 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 60 | 835 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 575 |
| Sholapur | 1000 | 1000 | 150 | 4250 |
| S. Mahratha | 250 | 250 | 15 | 130 |
| Standard Mills | 500 | 500 | 25 | 885 |
| Sun | 250 | 250 | nil | 70 |
| Swan | 250 | 250 | 10 | 200 |
| Swadesh | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1035 |
| Textile | 500 | 500 | 15 | 870 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. | 500 | 500 | nil | 525 |
| Do. P. | 500 | 500 | nil | 610 |
| Western India | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 340 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway | 500 | 500 | 6 p.c. | 615 |
| Amritsar-Patty | 100 | 100 | 6 ,, | 120 |
| Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) | 100 | 100 | 41-4 ,, | 123 |
| Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder | 100 | 100 | ... | 110 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co | 00 | 500 | 4 ,, | 475 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway | 100 | 100 | 5 ,, | 123 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GATHORNE-HARDY—March 21, at Portobello House, Dublin, the Hon Mrs Nigel Gathorne-Hardy, of a son.

OSBORN—March 24, at Bracton House, Inverkip, Renfrewshire, the wife of Col G Osborn, Royal Art, of a son.

VINCENT—March 24, at Muckrors Abbey, Co Kerry, the Lady Kitty Vincent, wife of Major Berkeley Vincent, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

WRIGHT—March 23, at 80 Durlston Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, the wife of A E Wright, F S I, F W D, Hong Kong, of a son.

ALDERSON—March 21, at Warkworth, Knight's Park, Kingston-upon-Thames, the wife of A Percy Alderson, Mus Doc, of a daughter.

FOLEY—March 26, at Broad Oak Park, Monton Green, Lancashire, the wife of Major F Wilson Foley, of a daughter.

WOLMER—March 26, the wife of Viscount Wolmer, M P, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARDINGE-TYLER—TALBOT—March 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, G D Hardinge-Tyler, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late W Hardinge-Tyler, Bengal Civil Service, to Alys Merial, daughter of the late John Arthur Talbot.

HORLICK—MARTIN—March 22, at St George's Hanover Square, James Nockells Horlick, Coldstream Guards, and Flora Macdonald, daughter of Col Cunliffe Martin, C B.

MONEY—BODIE—March 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Chelsia, Col Arthur Wigram Money, C B, to Euphemia Mabel, widow of the late Capt Alastair Brodie.

YOUNG—GEORGESON—March 25, at Edinburgh, John Percy Adair Young, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Jessie Mackay, daughter of the late Rev Daniel Georgeson, Bowling.

DEATHS.

BRINDLEY—March 21, at Bournemouth, Louisa B H B Brindley, widow of Col Thomas Prindley, aged 64.

CATES—March 22, at 20 Nightingale Road, Southsea, wife of Surg-Col W E Cates, Indian Med. Service, retired.

DESHON—March 27, Mary Henrietta, wife of Col C J Deshon, late R A, aged 65 years, at Liberton, Midlothian.

HART—March 24, at 34 Holland Park, Sir Israel Hart, Kt, J P, aged 76.

LESLIE—March 27, at Marseilles, Lieut-Col J T W Leslie, O I E, I M S, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, aged 48.

MACFARLANE—March 20, at Bridge of Allan, Major Robert Macfarlane, late of Thornhill, Falkirk, aged 80.

ARNOLD—March 23, at 32 Colville Square, Bayswater, widow of the late Major-Gen Neild.

RIDLEY—March 25, at Fulham Rectory, William Ridley, D D, late Bishop of Ca'e onia, aged 74.

WALSH—March 22, at 24 Banbury Road, Oxford, the Rev William Percival Walsh, M A, aged 92.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Easter Monday, Bank Holiday.

G. I. P. Railway Parel Gymkhana Ball, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11, p.m. Great Attraction. "The Fall of Troy." A grand film based on Homer's Iliad.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim : "Concentration is the secret of strength."—EMERSON.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Indore, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, and H. H. the Maharani of Porebunder have arrived in Bombay.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.—Mrs. Annie Besant, President, Theosophical Society, lectures at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday, the 21st April, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Masters and the Way to Them." Tickets are for sale at the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road.

IMPORTING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nariman of the Excise Department, charged one Felix Costa with importing one bottle of country liquor into Bombay without a license. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of March, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary at Sion, was 1,925 among them the number of new admissions was 503 being classified as stated below : Hindus 327, Mussulmans 97, Parsi 1, Christians 61 and other class 17. The average daily attendance was 62.

ASSAULT ON A WEAVING MASTER.—On Thursday evening, Mr. L. B. Ashworth, European weaving master of the Madhowji Dharamsi Mill, situated at Tardeo, was taken by Sub-Inspector Adams to the European General Hospital suffering from injuries to his head. Inquiries show that Mr. Ashworth had occasion to speak to a Hindu weaver for not doing his work properly, and the latter dealt him a couple of blows on the head with a stick and ran away. Mr. Ashworth is at present doing well.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged one Ranchhod Ramchandra with being in possession of fifty grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty and as he had one previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY.—A new hospital for the special treatment of skin and other diseases has been opened under the direction of a Consulting Surgeon and Specialist, Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji near the Corner of Grant Road. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of England, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, a Life Member of the Clinical Research Association of London, and also of other Medical and Scientific Societies. He returned to Bombay recently from Europe after a stay there of half a dozen years, and that period he was engaged in the study of the special diseases, for which the hospital is established. A special feature of the equipment to this hospital is that it has an operating room, which is furnished not only with the latest surgical instruments and appliances, but also with the latest special electrical and other instruments, which render cutting operations unnecessary in the treatment of the many diseases of the skin, kidneys, bladder and allied organs. Arrangements for opening vaccine therapy X-Ray and radium therapy departments in the hospital are being completed.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Sunderlal Motilal, a gold and silver merchant, having his shop in Sheikh Memon Street, reports that he gave one Dwarkadas a diamond ring valued at Rs. 300, which the latter promised to sell or return in a few days if he failed to sell it, and that Dwarkadas has since disappeared. Balubhai Bapalal, a jeweller, whose place of business is in the same street, reports that he gave Dwarkadas twelve strings containing 650 pearls of the value of Rs.2,000, as he said he (Dwarkadas) would sell them for him in an hour or so. Balubhai says he has not seen Dwarkadas since. Khushalchand Ootamchand, also a jeweller of Sheikh Memon Street, reports that some nine days ago he gave Dwarkadas a gold and pearl ornament, set with diamonds, and a ruby of the value of Rs. 2,750 and that Dwarkadas has not since been heard of. Shambhulal Tulsidas, of the same locality, reports that on the 13th instant, at 7 p. m., he gave to Dwarkadas a bundle containing pearls of the value of Rs. 1,500 to sell and has not heard from him since then.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CHESS BY WIRELESS.

### Played in the Red Sea.

CHESS matches by wireless telegraphy, between one steamer and another, on their various voyages all over the world are becoming quite a common occurrence nowadays and add another feature to the amusements of ship-life. The P. & O. s.s. "Mantua," which arrived on Friday with mails and passengers from London, reports having had such a match while coming through the Red Sea with the s. s. "China," another ship of the same line outward bound to Australia. The game was rather long owing to the many interruptions from other vessels but it terminated in favour of the s.s. "Mantua," the s.s. "China" resigning.

Chess match between P. & O. s. s. "China" and P. & O. s. s. "Mantua" played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of April 1911, in the Red Sea by wireless telegraphy :—

| S S China White | S S Mantua Black |
|---|---|
| P—K 4 | P—K 4 |
| K T—K B 3 | K T—Q B 3 |
| B—Q B 4 | K T—K B 3 |
| KT—Q B 3 | P—Q 3 |
| P—K R 3 (a) | B—K 2 |
| K T—K K T 5 | P—Q 4 |
| P×P | K T×P |
| K T—K B 3 (b) | K T—K B 5 |
| K T—K T sq | B—K B 4 (c) |
| P—Q 3 | Castles |
| B×K T | P×B |
| Q—Q 2 | R—K sq |
| Castles | B—K K T 4 |
| K T—Q 5 | K T—Q 5 (d) |
| Q R—K sq | R×Q |
| R×R | K T×K T |
| P×K T | P—Q B 3 |
| K T—Q B 3 | B×R P |
| K T—K 4 | B—R 3 (e) |
| Q—Q B 3 | B—K 3 (f) |
| B×B | P×B |
| K T—Q B 5 | Q—R R 5 (g) |
| Q—K 5 (i) | Q—K B 3 |
| Q—K 4 | P—K K T 4 |
| K T×K P | R—K sq |
| Q—Q B 4 | K—B sq |
| P—Q B 3 | B—K K T 2 |
| K—Q 2 | P—K R 4 |
| P—Q 4 | P—K R 5 |
| P—Q 5 | P×P |
| Q×Q P | B—R 3 (l) |
| Q—Q 4 | B—K T 2 |
| Q×Q | B×Q |
| K T—Q B 5 | R×B |
| K×R | P—Q K T 3 |
| K T—K 4 | K—K T 2 |
| P—R 4 | K—K B 2 |
| K T—Q 6 ch | K—K 3 |
| K—Q 3 | K—Q 4 |
| K T—Q B 8 | ... |
| K T×P | K—Q B 5 |
| K T—Q B 8 | B—Q sq |
| P—Q K T 4 | K×Q B P |
| P—R 5 | P×P |
| P×P | B×P |

White s. s. China resigns.

(a) Weak—waste of time.
(b) KT×K B P would have been interesting.
(c) (e) (f) (g) Weak.
(d) Offering 2 bishops and a knight for Queen.
(h) Q to Q 8 4 much better.
(i) to prevent Kt×B and loss of a piece.

## HOCK

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The steamer King Edward 2,831 tons Captain J Davis arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta 1st instant with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbah arrived here on Saturday, from Karachi 13th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brosiliana 3,438 tons, Captain J Snowdon arrived here on Saturday, from Calcutta 3rd inst., with a cargo of coal.

The P and O Company's mail steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain F W Vibert arrived here on Friday, from London March 24th with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brinkburn, 3,420 tons, Captain R Jalland arrived here on Friday. from Port London March 28, with a cargo of ore.

The steamer Corunna 2,452 tons, Captain C W Cocking, arrived here on Friday, from Durban, March 28, with ballast.

The steamer Peter Jebson, 2,274 tons, Captain M Nernwey, arrived here on Friday, from Calcutta, April 1 with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Company's steamer Devanha 2,157 tons, Captain A Tippew, arrived here on Friday, from Calcutta March 3 via Coast ports with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The E & P S N Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain L Green arrived here on Saturday, from Jedah, April 2, with a general cargo and 93 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons, Captain H Findlay arrived here on Sunday from Glasgow, March 24, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Davidson, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta 4th instant, with a general cargo.

The steamer Evandale, 2,468 tons, Captain Wilkie arrived here on Sunday from Newport, February 17, with a general cargo.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ... Capt J D Dick R N . Royal Navy
H M S Fox ..... Capt Allen ..... T Hunt, C S 1, R N ... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr J Harvey R N ..... Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ..... Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ..... Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 15.

Badria ..... 1618 Jones ..... B & P S N Co
Banca ..... 3794 Collyer ..... P & O S N Co
Caledonien ... 2540 Melher ..... M Maritimes & Co
Claverley ..... 2149 Craigh ... Turner Morison & Co
Dumbarmoor ..... 2331 Owens ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Dwarka ..... 759 Moxon ..... M M & Co
Ellerslie ..... 2187 Whitehead ... W & A Graham & Co
Gaelur ..... 2743 Schloder ..... Volkart Bros
Gymeric ..... 2558 Williams ..... E Tajbhoy
Gresmere ..... 2320 Hunter .....
Goalpara ..... 1858 Whytehead ..... M M & Co
Hatamak ..... 2584 Peters ..... Turner Morison & Co
Indiana ..... 3863 Tonzal ..... W & A Graham & Co
Linga ..... 951 Cutbush ..... M M & Co
Nairung ..... 2863 Peck ..... T Morrison & Co
Saifi ..... 532 Baldwin ..... B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan ..... 2565 Born ..... Shah S N Co
Salsette ..... 2391 Lowellin ..... P & O Co
Singu ..... 1912 Morrison ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Urlana ..... 3884 Carey ..... M M & Co
Warora ..... 2564 Maude ..... N F ..... M M & Co
Wiltoonga ..... 1609 Bamber ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Cumming | 3108 | Gourlay | ... | N F | ... N F ... J Finlay & Co |
| B Praesident | 2086 | Bromer | ... | Zanzibar | ... 17-4 ... A Strandes & Co |
| D&E Langton Hall | 2382 | Clement | ... | Manchester | ... 30-4 Killick Nixon Co |
| F Hakuta Maru | 2819 | Mocker | ... | Kobe | ..21-4 .. N Y Kaisha |
| M Ardiane Christine | 2162 | Tindall | ... | Durban | ...20-4 W & A Graham & Co |
| N Countess Warwick | 2568 | Prentices | ... | Mostyn Deep | 22-4 ... W & A G & Co |
| P Blakemoor | 2403 | Knott | ... | Dunkirk | ...22-4 ... W & A Graham & Co |
| Q Somali | 1615 | Staffen | ... | Middlesbrough | ...16-4 ..... A S & Co |

Offside O

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cossuma | 2458 | Chauckney | ... | Philadelphia | ...N F ..... W & A Graham & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Scindia | 3253 | Kelso | ... | Liverpool | ....2-4 W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Capri | 2718 | Prospero | | Hongkong | 16-4 P'ninsular Line |
| 6 Torrington | 3619 | Urdiess | ... | Antwerp | ...29-4 ... W & A Graham & Co |
| 8 Clan McDougalla | 2976 | Sterling | ... | Dunkirk | ..29-4 James Finlay & Co |
| 9 Warteufels | 2837 | Reimers | ... | Karachi | ...21-4 ... W & A Graham & Co |
| 10 & 11 Chanda | 3251 | Tice | ... | Antwerp | 26-4 M M & Co |
| 15 Brick bara | 2149 | ..... | | Hull and Antwerp | ...23-4 ... W & A Graham & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 951 | Cutbush | ..... | Karachi | ... ..17-4 ..... W & A Graham & Co |
| Kaveri | 532 | Dawood | ... | B'nagar | ...29-4 ... B & S N C Ld |
| Saharanpur | 534 | Shamsoodin | ... | Karachi | ...15-4 ..... B S N Co |
| Juba | 134 | S Dawood | ... | N F | ...17-4 ... B S N Co M W D D |
| Lindula | 2183 | Buller | ... | Durban | .. P Gulf ...3-5 ... M M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Apl. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Mantua | Vibart | London, Mar 24 |
| | Brinkburn | Jalland | Port London, Mar 26 |
| | Corunna | Cocking | Durban, Mar 28 |
| | Peter Jebson | Nornwey | Calcutta, Apr 1 |
| 15 | Landaura | Tippey | Calcutta, Mar 3 |
| | Islami | Green | Jedah, April 2 |
| | King Edward | Davis | Calcutta, Apr 1 |
| | Linga | Cuthbah | Karachi, Apr 13 |
| 16 | Brasiliana | Snowdon | Calcutta, Apr 3 |
| | City of Glasgow | Findlay | Glasgow, Mar 24 |
| | Nuddea | Davidson | Calcutta, Apr 4 |
| | Evandale | Wilkie | Newport, Feb 17 |
| | Devanha | Powell | Shanghai, &c |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant and the same Co's steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez on the 13th and is due here about 6 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 25th March.

| | Miles Open. | Total for the week. | Earnings for previous week | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 25th March 11 | | | | |
| G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System | 2791·38 | 1484700 | 17821296 | 19305996 |
| A. D. C. Ry. | 125·66 | 28800 | 333571 | 362171 |
| Baran Kotah Ry. | 40·29 | 2100 | 22119 | 24219 |
| Total | 2957·33 | 1515400 | 18176986 | 19692386 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th March 10 | | | | |
| G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System | 2781·67 | 1597734 | 19382345 | 2.982079 |
| A. D. C. Ry. | 125·66 | 23346 | 329642 | 357988 |
| B.-K. Ry. | 40·29 | 1958 | 15743 | 17703 |
| Total | 2950·62 | 1630038 | 19727732 | 21357770 |
| Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R.System | +6·71 | —115034 | -1561049 | -1676083 |
| A.D.C.R. | ..... | + 254 | + 3929 | + 4183 |
| Baran-Kotah R. | ..... | + 142 | + 6374 | + 6516 |

The first number of the subsidised vernacular journal, "Sulav Samachar," made its appearance at Calcutta, on Friday evening. The contributors include a number of well-known writers with a sprinkling of officials.


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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., L.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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# The Bombay Gazette.

MOnday, 17th April, 1911.


### THE SOUTH POLE.

Competition grows fiercer everyday in all trades and professions. The rush to be first for the stakes in every race causes most uncomfortable jostling, not only at the start but all along the course. We learn now that there is not only a second, but a third expedition intent on finding the South Pole. It cannot be said that the neighbourhood is yet seriously overcrowded; the nature of the region and the small number of qualified explorers prevent that, but there actually is something like determined competition for the great prize, the discovery of the South Pole. Captain Scott is away among the Antarctic ice-floes, it is feared in happy ignorance of the fact that Captain Amundson has changed the direction of his expedition and after months of careful preparation for the cruise north, he held consultation apparently with no one but himself according to a *Times'* correspondent, turned back from Madeira, and made for a new goal, the South Pole. The *Times'* writer speaks of this as a rival expedition, but as the Pole has not yet been annexed, there seems no reasonable objection to any one who likes fitting out a barque and searching for it as resolutely as he may in the frozen silence of the Antarctic. Captain Amundsan, it appears, has fixed his base at Balloon Bight, a spot on the Great Barrier, 400 miles away from the winter quarters of unconscious Captain Scott at McMurdo Sound. Far from looking on this double attempt to find the South Pole as unfriendly it seems to us better to assume that the arrival in the Antarctic of the Fram with the Norwegian expedition under its intrepid leader, is really but a lucky addition to the list of capable explorers of difficult and forbidding regions. Nor is it strange that Captain Amundsen, after planning another Arctic journey and collecting men and money for an expedition expected to last five years, should change its destination and sail away in a direction the very opposite, but where his equipment will be equally useful.

We should not forget that since he addressed the Royal Geographical Society in January, 1909, Commander Peary lighted on the North Pole, and deprived any future explorer there of a great incentive to further effort. The Norwegian certainly then spoke of his plans for a North Polar tour and he is said to have collected funds in England as well as in Norway for it, but we need not take a gloomy, narrow view of his change of bundobust, or pretend that he or any one who sails to the Antarctic owes a full explanation of the proceeding to all and sundry. No one can yet claim a monopoly of those desolate regions and every one who cares to is still entitled to pursue the South Pole—a sentimental journey, if ever there was one. It is ridiculous to speak of "one explorer encroaching upon what may be regarded as the field of another" and to suggest that Captain Amundsen should have taken a different route, avoided the Ross Sea, and gone round by Coats Land with his 116 dogs, to chance finding the Pole from that side, is really expecting too self-denying an ordinance. All explorers have utilised the experiences of their predecessors, and have added to their knowledge and ours the faster for doing so. If there is to be an international race for the last remaining Pole, rules should be drawn up and imposed upon all explorers before they enter for it. It is perhaps unfortunate that when Captain Scott started on his journey he did not know that Captain Amundsen contemplated coming south as well, and though he may have learned the fact since through Captain Pennell who followed in Terra Nova, the *Times* writer thinks it will probably make very little difference in the Englishman's well-laid plans. It is not likely that the Pole will be reached in a day or in one season; the negotiation of each stage in these trying tracts demands months of careful preparation. For such difficult journeyings, it is true, Norwegians are specially fitted by a power of disregarding hardships and discomforts that "others might not care to face, and by great determination, so that it is just possible that the Norwegian leader with his men and dogs may make a resolute dash for the Pole without any of the multifarious preliminary skirmishes deemed necessary to square the harsh conditions of the Antarctic Circle. But this cannot be known for months or may be for a year.

The Japanese are the third parties in the field of southern exploration with the South Pole for its objective. The Kwajnan-Maru arrived at Wellington in New Zealand, on February 8, equipped, according to another correspondent, in the most careless fashion as to diet. They are not taking concentrated food, such as pemmican, that apparently indispensible Polar provision. Rice, the ordinary Japanese grain, is to do the sustaining work of the expedition, with just a little more meat than the ordinary fare. New Zealand canned meat and fish will certainly be taken. The men are clothed in woollen articles, with seamless beraskin coats, and have Japanese army waterproof overcoats. Even the sledges are small and light compared with those of European Polar explorers, and a dozen dogs are expected to draw them. There was considerable mortality, unfortunately, among the dogs in the tropics, on their way south. The little ship is sheathed throughout, to within a foot of the water-line, with wooden planks, and over this again is a sheathing of steel. The scientific apparatus carried is said to indicate no great scientific intentions, and the chart of the Antarctic relied on is a photographic reproduction, eight inches by ten, of Sir Ernest Shackleton's map. But we need not prophesy failure from this slender provision. Japan has shown unmistakably that the spirit can work wonders in any undertaking. Geographers may well rejoice over the presence of so many expeditions in the Antarctic. The observations of coasts, mountain ranges, rocks, of the depths of the sea, and of the dredgings therein, taken by the members of each party should add immensely to the wonderful tale of these regions, regions that must nevertheless ever remain a mystery to the major portion of the human race.

**New Gunnery System.** The new Dreadnought battleship "Neptune," which is being recommissioned as the flag-ship of Admiral Sir Francis Bridgman in the Home Fleet, was recently the scene of some very important gunnery trials in the Mediteranean. Like all ships of her class, the "Neptune" carries armament of ten 12in. guns, but in her case those in the two barbettes astern are superimposed, one pair of guns firing over those in the barbette below it. The two barbettes on the broadside are enechelon, and there is one barbette right forward. The object of the trials was to test a new system of gun control and direction in the invention of which Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott is largely interested, and he was present on board all through the tests. The main features of this invention are rapidity of fire, accuracy of control, and the ease with which these results can be obtained. The new "director" will, it is claimed, double the effectiveness of all future battleships and armoured cruisers. The experiments have been carried out in the neighbourhood of Aranci Bay, a retired part of the Mediterranean, the results being most satisfactory to the gunnery experts. No particulars, however, are forthcoming from official sources, either as to the firing or the nature of the invention, as the Admiralty have ordered the outcome of the tests to be regarded as strictly confidential. It has, however, transpired that the practice made was remarkably good. On one occasion four of the barbette guns planted shots within a radius of 150ft. of a flag-post that had been moored to a buoy between 8,000 and 9,000 yards distant, or close on five miles. Since then thirty-six rounds from the 12in. guns have been discharged within three and a half minutes, under battle conditions, at the longest ranges. The test of firing one pair of super-imposed guns over the other pair astern was not carried out, nor were the broadside guns used across the deck. The structure of the ship was not injured by the immense strain from the discharge of all the heavy guns. Obviously, the Admiralty require further consideration of the new system, but the extreme secrecy which has been ordered shows that they regard it as a subject of the highest importance. Apparently, as far as it is possible to judge, the new system has given satisfactory results, and it may even be that we are on the eve of another revolution in our naval gunnery system.

**Gray and Billiard Scoring.** In view of the forthcoming visit to India of George Gray, the Australian boy billiard player, who has surprised the billiard playing world by the facility with which he can compile four-figure breaks through the exactitude whereby he repeatedly brings the red into position for a losing hazard, and who has beaten a veteran player, it is interesting to note that a correspondent has written to the *Times* making the suggestion that rather than bar Gray's stroke—as has been done in the case of the "spot" and "anchor" strokes—the method of scoring should be changed so that a cannon might count three points and a losing hazard, off either the red or the white ball, two points. In the first place, the barring of a stroke which can in no way be termed mechanical and is the outcome of skill and practice would be obviously unfair, but the alternative suggestion requires careful consideration. Amongst billiard players—and here, of course, we refer to the class of average amateur player—it is noticeable that while one man makes the cannon the mainstay of his play, another prefers the hazard. Should this suggestion be adopted, it would be greatly to the advantage of the former player, especially as, in many cases, the cannon is the easier shot. Again, there are a very few cases in which the position of the balls on the table does not allow of a cannon, although a hazard may be the easier shot. The English game has always given preference to the playing of losing hazards, and the adoption of the suggestion of the correspondent would tend to a secession to the Continental game which is played on a table without pockets. We have not yet heard that George Gray has found anyone to rival him in his stroke, and it would be patently unfair to revolutionise a time-honoured system of scoring because the skill of one player enables him to compile fabulous breaks. It might, at least, be well to await the advent of another exponent of Gray's stroke before adopting such drastic measures.

**The King's Visit.** The Sheriff's meeting at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, was in every way satisfactory and gave an excellent start to a movement which we venture to predict will be crowned with success. More than usual enthusiasm was displayed and a handsome nucleus was subscribed on the spot. Moreover the sums promised will be paid. But it must not be supposed that because large sums head the list that "the smallest contributions" will not be "thankfully received." To make the celebrations truly representative of the city even the widow's mite is necessary and every individual may contribute according to his means or his inclination. Lists will be round in a day or two, but there is no need to give from an empty pocket. "Pay when you can, so long as you pay" is the motto. But Bombay must show herself worthy the honour to be conferred on her and our efforts must not merely gratify their Majesties while they are here, but make them regret those responsible for the bundobast did not arrange for a longer stay among us.

Some sensation was caused early yesterday morning in Calcutta over several house searches and arrests in connection with a dacoity committed in the vicinity a fortnight ago. Five Mahomedans were arrested and property worth over a thousand rupees was recovered.

Cholera is raging furiously in certain villages in the Faridpur District of Bengal. This is due to a scarcity of good drinking water.

The United Provinces Provincial Conference commenced on Friday at Bareilly under the presidency of Pundit Bishen Narayan Dhar.

Mr. T. Couper, I. C. S., is appointed to act as Commissioner of Settlement and Land Records, Burma, in place of Mr. H. M. S. Mathews proceeding on long leave.

The Bengali New Year day having synchronised with Good Friday this year, the Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Bengali papers observed a holiday on Good Friday.

Mr. Cumming, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, informs the Indian Association that the Government of India have decided that there is to be no classification of castes according to social precedence during the present census.

Reuter states that the steamer "Thomas Holt" has returned from West Africa and reports that, thanks to mosquito-proof doors, windows and portholes, fitted at the suggestion of Major Ronald Ross, there was no sickness on the vessel during the voyage.

His Majesty the King has granted a Royal Warrant for the supply of piano-fortes to Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, Ltd., for whom Messrs. Bevan and Co. of Calcutta are sole Agents in India.

Three battalions of Pioneers are at present engaged upon the ampitheatre site at Delhi and rapid progress is being made with the earthwork.

Prince Limbue Mintha, of the Burmese Royal family, who, with his family, has been living in Allahabad for a number of years, receiving a pension from the Government, has been permitted to return to Burmah.

The wheat crop in the Punjab, owing to rain last month, is somewhat late. On account of this lateness, as well as the prevalence of plague in the most important centres of the trade in the province, very little business in new crops has been so far put through.

H. M. the Amir is making an unusually long stay at Jellalabad and no date has yet been fixed for his departure to Kabul. A cold spring in Eastern Afghanistan has doubtless had its influence upon the arrangements in connection with the annual visit to Jellalabad and the Laghman Valley.

In reply to the farewell address by the Oudh Bar Association, Mr. Chamier, who goes to the Allahabad High Court, delivered a sympathetic speech referring to his warm affection for Oudh and its people and to the fact that his father had served as a member of the Oudh Commission for a period of thirty years. He gratefully acknowledged the assistance he had received, and said his relations with the bar had always been of a most friendly description.

Subscriptions to the Hindu University scheme now amount to over nine and half lakhs of rupees, the principal subscribers being "An old well-wisher" three lakhs, and Babu Moti Chand Gokul Chand of Benares, Thakur Suraj Buksh Sing Mohajah of Cassimbazar, Babu B. K. Roy Chowdhury of Gouripur, and Seth Dooly Chand of Calcutta, one lakh each. It is stated that about forty lakhs of rupees will be required for the scheme.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the new Industrial Orphanage erected by the Hon'ble Sri Ram Bahadur at Lucknow, said that the institution filled a useful need. The duty devolving upon the Government of caring for orphans ceased with the close of famine relief operations, and it was necessary for them to be taught some trade to fit them for earning a living. He wished the institution every success.

The members of the Burma Provincial Moslem League on Saturday evening held a garden party at their premises in honour of Moulvi Mahomed Aziz Mirza, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, at which a large gathering was present. One of their members, M. Mustafar Khan, left for India to-day, and other two will leave on the 24th April.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### THE KING'S PREROGATIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 31.

We expected of course to hear a great deal about the Royal Prerogative if events connected with the Parliament Bill shape themselves in a certain way, but the raising of this point on the Conservative scheme of House of Lords reform came somewhat as a surprise. Lord Lansdowne returned to the House of Lords on Monday after his rather severe illness, but it was not until yesterday that he proposed his resolution for an address to King praying him to consent to a Bill being introduced limiting the Prerogative and Powers of the Crown in so far as they relate to the creation of Peerages and to the issue of Writs of Summons to Lords Spiritual and Temporal to attend and sit and vote in the House of Lords. In justifying his action he pointed out that all parties are agreed that a reformed House of Lords how and by whom the reform be carried out must be a smaller assembly and that fresh peerages created by his Majesty consequently will not entitle the holders to sit in Parliament. There had been considerable discussion in the Press as to the manner in which this move would be met, but Viscount Morley who, by the way, is proving an excellent leader of the House of Lords, showed early in his remarks that the Government had no intention of offering a *non postumus*. But while he intimated that the Government had no desire to thwart Lord Lansdowne's desire he emphatically declared that in giving the assent asked for they "have no intention whatever of being parties to any postponement of their own proposals embodied in the Parliament Bill." *Apropos* Sir Henry Lucy who is sometimes "in the know" has been telling us in the *Observer* what the course of procedure is likely to be if the majority should throw out that measure on the second reading or "*fatally* emasculate" (the italics are mine) it in committee. This according to the doyen of the Press Gallery is what will happen." 'Parliament will forthwith be prorogued.' *But only for a single day.* Twenty-four hours after the opening session of King Georga's first Parliament has met with sudden death a new one will be at work at Westminster. There will necessarily be all the formalities of a new session, including a Speech from the Throne. But debate on the Address will be rigorously limited. The Parliament Bill will be reintroduced, hurried through all its stages, and a second time sent on to the Lords. If it be again rejected the Prime Minister will avail himself of privileges conditionally secured before the country was appealed to last January, and a process of wholesale recruiting will transform the Ministerial minority in the House of Lords into an irresistible majority." And yet doubting Thomases—Liberal Thomases—are abroad saying that Mr. Asquith will not and never intended to swamp the battalions of hereditary legislators if they do kick his Parliament Bill into the Thames. Well, we shall see what we shall see. Lord Rosebery followed Viscount Morley in the debate yesterday evening and scolded both sides impartially. The result is that he has not such a good Press as is customary. "The comments of Lord Rosebery were in the penny-dreadful vein, which has become usual to him . . . He would fain shriek out if only to curdle our blood a little and make our flesh creep. He forgets that to assume this pose effectively one must not assume it too often." The above is from a Liberal paper. The following I take from the columns of a Conservative organ :—"Lord Rosebery is . . . the friend of no man and no party. His destructive eloquence amounts? the refrain of a music hall song—"What's the good of anything? Why, nothing. . . . He is always full of fine phrases. But when the time for action comes he finds a thousand brilliant reasons for deeming it useless." Lord Rosebery, whether he is right or wrong, is filling the role which more than 20 years ago to his disgust was filled by that brilliant statesman the late Duke of Argyll, whom I heard Lord Rosebery describe after one of his scathing attacks on Gladstonian policy "That portentous political pedagogue."

PROPOSED COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

Sooner or later if the British Empire is to endure something in the nature of an Imperial Council is essential. The psychological moment may not be just yet though the idea does not seem to be nearly so remote as it did when the Colonial Premiers last visited the motherland. At any rate all but the most narrow-minded of settled Englanders will wish well to the movement that is in progress at Westminster to advance a cause which some think will do more than anything else to draw the different States under the British flag more closely together. Through the instrumentality of two Ministerialists (Messrs. Cecil Beck and Crawshay-Williams) and two Conservatives (Messrs. A. St. G. Hamersley and Norton-Griffiths) no fewer than 280 members of the House of Commons have signed an important memorial on the subject for presentation to the Prime Minister. With the exception of the Irish Nationalists the signatories include representatives of all political sections and the absence of the names of the former does not 'I imagine, imply any hostility to the object aimed at. If it were not the etiquette for the King's Ministers to refrain from signing such memorials the list of supporters would probably have been even more numerous than it is. How comprehensive it is may be gathered from the fact that it includes the names of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Will Crooke, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton and Mr. Thomas Burt, Lord Winterton and Mr. Lansbury, Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. S. L. Hughes. Amongst the other signatories are Sir Edward Sassoon, Sir George Scott Robertson, Colonel C. E. Yates, Lord Ronaldshay, Mr. W. J. MacGeagh MacCaw, Professor H. B Lees-Smith, Mr. Ian Malcolm, Mr. H. J. Mackinder, Mr. James O'Grady, Sir Herbert Roberts, Mr. J. Galloway Weir and Sir Albert Spicer. The memorial, which Mr. Asquith has consented to receive reads as follows :—"We, the undersigned Members of Parliament, representing various political parties, are of the opinion that the time has arrived to take practical steps to associate the Overseas Dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct of Imperial affairs, if possible by means of an established representative Council of an advisory character, in touch with public opinion throughout the Empire."

THE PROPOSED VANDALISM.

There has been quite a to-do about the King Edward memorial committee's proposal to bisect St. James's Park in order that the great statue they intend erecting in the Mall might be seen all the way from Birdcage-Walk as the termination of a straight roadway. The enclosed part of St. James's Park consists of only 53 acres—one would never think it so small. It has a charm all its own; there is an illusion of space about it; one feels one's self anywhere but in the heart of London. The footpaths wind prettily and one gets a fresh vista at every turn. The trees are wonderfully beautiful and the little lake with its busy water-fowl is a never failing attraction. But the committee recking little of the storm they would raise announced, or somebody announced for them, their course of action, which included the erection of a "more ornate" bridge across the lake balustrades, terraces, etc.

THE STORM BURSTS.

Then the storm burst. On their devoted heads were hurled criticisms mordaunt, bitter and sarcastic. Sir West Ridgway sent the following letter to the *Times* :—"In my young days I once interpreted for the then Viceroy of India in his interview with a Native Prince. The conversation pursued the orthodox course of stereotyped questions and stolid replies when suddenly the Prince was startled into life and animation. The reason for this unexpected change was the apparently stingless question whether there were roads in his Highness's dominions. "Roads!" said the indignant Prince, his eye flashing and voice trembling with emotion. "Roads! My territory is small, and in deference to your Excellency's desire I have made so many roads that there is no land left. It is all road." It seems to me that if the present bureaucratic craze for broad, dusty, aimless roads in preference to green turf and shady trees does not abate, Londoners will soon have the same grievance—there will be roads and roads, but no park. Columns of protest filled other papers. The Earl of Carlisle protested against the continued perpetration of this architectural gardening and added, I am glad to say, a biting note about the "broad desert which has been driven through the Green Park," and said he had never found anybody who had defended the pedestals "overweighted with swaggering and gigantic naked boys" which profess to ornament the Palace end of the Mall described by another critic as a motor track.

THE COMMITTEE EXPLAINS.

The committee hastened to explain that they did not intend to make a carriage roadway—(which everybody had thought was their idea)—but only a broad partly and their proposals meant the sacrifice of only one plane tree. But there was great scepticism; questions were asked in Parliament and it appeared at once opinion at St. Stephen's was in line with that expressed in the Press (as, of course, it not unusually is). The Office of Works was compelled to promise that nothing would be done without the consent of the Commons and at present the matter rests there. It all goes to show that there is profound distrust of any committee's venture into artistic improvement of Nature by means of statuary, roadway bridges, and such-like. In other words, we can't do that kind of thing with any degree of art and we all now realize it—with the exception of committees! And that as an M. P. told me yesterday, "shows our common-sense," for it must be confessed that but few attempts at decoration in this direction in the metropolis are satisfactory and many of them are what the slangy young lady of to-day would call "shrieks." The King Edward memorial ought to be placed in Hyde Park, preferably opposite the Cavalry barracks and in a line with the Albert monument.

THE PEACE DREAM.

The peace dreamers, awakened into ecstasy as they were by the prospect of the Taft.-Grey agreement, read some good horse-sense this morning from Count von Bethmann-Hollweg. One can only regret it but "we must look the rough reality in the face. Only thereby can we preserve peace and existence for ourselves." So spoke the German Chancellor, and that of course is the real view of the British nation as expressed in this year's £44,000,000 for Dreadnoughts. Still the popularity of the proposed agreement is widespread and growing amongst all classes, and every effort is being made to further it. If, as the German Chancellor somewhat cynically said, "an unrestricted arbitration treaty simply sets the seal on a condition already de facto existent," that is a great deal to say about two great nations, and the agreement will set a good example to a naughty world, (save those pessimists who say it will be looked upon as an alliance and be provocative of still further armament). But the redeeming point of Count von Bethmann Hollweg's speech was the announcement that an exchange of information with regard to naval construction would take place with the British Admiralty. Here is a safeguard against undignified panics, for which we are all grateful, and, if disarmament is impossible, it is a step in the right direction.

SPEEDING UP.

Speeding up the traffic in the Metropolis continues its remorseless course. The papers daily contain laments of the hurry-scurry and risk of life and limb on the tubes, the district railway and in the streets. Truly it seems as if the London population were already divided into the Quick and the Dead, or at all events, the Quick and those left behind. It is not now a question of saving minutes, but a matter of seconds. Consequently the Londoner heard this morning without surprise that at Earl's Courts station a system of signalling, which a few weeks ago was described as the quickest possible, has been "scrapped" and another installed at a cost of £150 which permits of trains on one of the lines being passed through the station with a saving in time of nearly six seconds per train. It was with somewhat painful feelings I noticed in one of the papers the other day a note of real commiseration from a German gentleman who sympathised keenly with the poor hustled Londoner and advised him to sit tight till his train stopped and then leisurely alight like his Berlin brother. If that were done, on the circle the unfortunate passenger would never get out till the train finally came to rest for the day. He would be like the old lady who would only alight backwards and could never succeed in getting both feet on the platform before she was hustled in again with a "Hurry up, please," and compelled to resume her reluctant journey. The independent, official-hating Englishman is certainly not seen at his best when he sets out a travelling in London.

THE SCOUTS GOOD TURN!

General Baden Powell tells a story of one of his boy-scouts which is too good to be missed. It is a rule of the youngsters that they must do one good turn to somebody or something every day. You have heard probably of Mr. Pett Ridge's story of the newly-joined scout who went out, the first day after enrolment, determined to put a large number of good actions to his credit as soon as possible. He commenced by succumbing to the wiles of a burglarious individual and chivalrously climbed in at a small window to open the front door for the gentleman who made out so speciously he had lost his key; and ended the day by taking home an inebriated individual and, unfortunately, depositing him on the hearthrug of an ancient dame who when she discovered the intruder paid scant regard to the good intentions of the juvenile guide, who was eventually sent off to bed by his mother in disgrace. B. P.'s story is succinctor and richer. It concerns a Canadian scout who woke up at night and suddenly remembered he had not observed the great rule of his order that day. He was greatly distressed until he heard the rattle of a mouse in a trap in the corner of his room. This at once furnished an opportunity to relieve his conscience. Getting up he carefully removed the mouse—and gave it to the cat!

# A BATTLE IN MEXICO

## AMERICAN TROOPS INTERVENE.

### Marines Landed from British Sloop.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A message from New York states that the American troops yesterday crossed the Mexican Border and interrupted a battle between the Mexican Government troops and the revolutionaries at Aguapricta, after three persons had been killed and several others wounded by stray bullets in United States territory.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.

President Taft, through the State department, has notified Mexico that battles like that at Aguapricta, near the United States frontier, will not be permitted in future.

The insurgent leader has been similarly notified through the War Department.

A consular despatch to the State Department states that thirty men, with a maxim, from the British sloop *Shearwater* landed at San Quetin, in Mexico, to protect the town against the threatened attack by rebels. The attack however did not materialise, and the men were re-embarked. The despatch does not give the date of landing.

### British Flags Hoisted.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

H. M. sloop *Shearwater* reports to the Admiralty her arrival at San Diego, and says she called at San Quentin. The report does not make mention of any incident.

A telegram from San Diego, received in New York, states that the *Shearwater* stopped at San Quentin on the 11th instant and landed 34 marines and a maxim, which was mounted on the roof of a hotel.

British flags, continues the message, were hoisted in three places, where protection was asked. The rebels, approaching, halted on seeing the marines. The *Shearwater* re-embarked the marines and sailed on April 12th, conveying to Ensenada an Englishman and two Americans who asked for protection.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

Four more troops of cavalry are going to Douglas (Arizona) to assist the American troops.

## M. STOLYPIN AGAIN CENSURED.

### Council's Futile Vote.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 15.

In the Council of the Empire, M. Stolypin, the Premier, defended the *coup d'etat* by which the Zemstvoa Bill was passed, declaring that the predominance of Russian Nationality was dearer to him than retention of office. He quoted Mr. Gladstone's abolition of purchase in the Army in 1869 as a precedent.

The Council, by 99 votes to 53, reaffirmed their dissatisfaction at the unconstitutional action of the Premier, but as the majority was not two-thirds, the Tsar cannot be petitioned and the matter drops.

## DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

A band of Wycliffe preachers protested against the veneration of the Cross in an Anglican church in Hoxton, yesterday, shouting "Idolatry must cease." A scuffle ensued in which blows were exchanged and the Cross broken. The police were summoned and order restored.

## PLAGUE IN CHINA.

### Fleas Found on Marmots.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* states that according to a telegram from Mukden, Professor Petrie, of the Lister Institute, the British delegate to the Plague Conference, has discovered thirty-six very large fleas on twelve marmots. This is an important discovery, and probably explains the method of the conveyance of plague infection from marmot to man.

## ACCIDENTS TO AVIATORS.

### French Lieutenant Killed.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

While flying at Chevreuse, the monoplane, in which Lieutenant Byasson was seated, turned a somersault. The Lieutenant fell and was killed.

NICE, APRIL 15.

M. Dufour, flying with an English passenger here to-day, fell into the sea. The Englishman kept Dufour, who could not swim, afloat till they were rescued.

## AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

### Emperor to Receive King Peter.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Servia has obtained assurances that the Emperor Francis Joseph will receive King Peter, who will probably visit the Emperor at Budapest in May.

## MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

According to "Reynold's newspaper," Mr. E. J. Soares, junior Lord of Treasury (unpaid), and one of the Liberal Whips, will shortly be appointed to a post in the treasury. He will be succeeded by Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest. These changes will create two bye-elections.

# THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

## Miles of Vineyards Burned.

## DISTRICT IN CHARGE OF THE MILITARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, APRIL 13.

The Champagne country is completely invested and under military law. There are now 15,000 troops at Epernay alone. Yesterday evening it was quiet everywhere.

It is estimated that six million bottles of champagne have been smashed at Ay alone. Houses have been completely stripped of their contents and valuables. Miles of vineyards have been burned, and it is stated that it will take years for the country to recover.

A manifesto issued by the Wine-growers Federation ascribes the incendiarism and pillage to anarchist outsiders.

RHEIMS, APRIL 14.

Although the Military are everywhere and all approaches to the town are guarded, the merchants and shopkeepers have removed piles of goods to the railway stations for safe-keeping.

Another manifesto issued by the Wine-growers Federation deplores the damage done by pillaging and incendiarism and again declares that the offenders were not the actual wine-growers.

Stories are current regarding a mysterious cyclist who passed through the countryside inciting the people to violence.

RHEIMS, APRIL 15.

Thirty-four persons have been arrested and charged with pillage and causing damage.

EPERNAY, APRIL 15.

Last night, the vine-dressers of Trepail barricaded the village and pillaged the houses of the wine merchants. The troops demolished the barricades, at which time they were assailed with broken bottles. They then charged with drawn swords and dispersed the rioters, many of whom received injuries.

Fifty acres of Messrs. Moet and Chandon's vineyards at Vernez and Ay have been pulled up.

## PORTUGUESE AFFAIRS.

### Action against Monarchists.

MADRID, APRIL 15.

The Government has ordered the Governor of Pontevedra to inform the Portuguese Monarchists at Vigo that they must take up their residence farther in the interior of Spain.

The Portuguese Government, for its part, has closed the Spanish Revolutionary Club in Lisbon.

## CHINESE LOAN SIGNED.

### Issue at Ninety-five.

PEKING, APRIL 15.

The loan of ten millions sterling for the development of Manchuria and the reform of the currency, which has been negotiated with British, American, French, and German groups, has been signed.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The terms of the loan will be as stated on October 29th of last year. The loan will bear interest at five per cent. and will be issued at ninety-five. It is repayable in 45 years.

The interest is guaranteed on ample provincial revenues. The supervision of these revenues will be settled by a subsequent agreement. It will probably be Dutch, but, failing a satisfactory neutral, English.

China receives one million now and one million when the international group notifies its approval of China's silver currency scheme. The remainder of the loan will probably be paid to China in October.

## AMERICAN COTTON FRAUD.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Miller has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and a fine of eleven thousand dollars.

LATER.

Messrs. Steele and Lind, the partners of Mr. Miller, were sentenced each to two years' imprisonment and a fine of thousand dollars.

[The trial of the members of the firm of Steele, Miller and Co. was begun at Aberdeen, Mississippi, in the first week of April. They were charged, it will be remembered, with issuing forged bills of lading. Mr. J. H. Miller was found guilty of circulating bogus bills of lading.]

## LORD KITCHENER'S HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Lord Kitchener has bought Broom Park, a Jacobean mansion near Canterbury.

## AMERICAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14.

The House of Representatives has passed by 296 votes to 16 the Bill providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

## ILLNESS OF EARL SPENCER.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Earl Spencer underwent a severe operation yesterday.

## PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

A Reuter message, from Paris, states that President Falliores has left for Tunis.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The death is announced of Lady Halle (Mme. Norman Neruda.)

# THE ROYAL VISIT.

## Composition of King's Staff.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The *Standard* regards it as practically certain that Lieut-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, commanding the troops at Aldershot, and General Sir W. G. Nicholson, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will accompany the King to India.

The *Standard* adds, "It is stated on good authority that General Sir J. D. P. French, Inspector-General of Forces, will become the Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the War Office, thus allowing General Nicholson to accompany the King.

"It is also stated that Lieut.-General Sir D. Haig, the Chief of the General Staff of the Indian Army, will leave India to take over the command at Aldershot."

The same journal says there is a strong belief in the possibility of General Sir E. G. Barrow, commanding the Southern Army in India, succeeding Lieutenant-General Sir D. Haig.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

In regard to the King's staff during his Indian visit it is believed that one Field-marshall at least, will be on His Majesty's staff, but no selection has yet been made. The Aldershot command does not fall vacant for some months, and while Sir Douglas Haig's claims must necessarily be considered for that appointment, it is too early yet to say who will be Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien's successor. The statement that Sir E. G. Barrow may succeed him as Chief of the staff in India scarcely needs contradiction.

## ROYAL GATHERING AT CORFU.

CORFU, APRIL 13.

Queen Alexandra arrived here to-day in the Royal yacht.

The Kaiser, the Kaiserin, their daughter and the King of Greece were already here.

CORFU, APRIL 15.

The German and Greek royal visitors were the guests of Queen Alexandra at dinner last evening.

## GOOD FRIDAY IN LONDON.

### An Exceptional Religious Procession.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

An exceptional Good Friday scene in London, yesterday, was a solemn procession of some hundreds of clergy and several thousand laymen of all classes, interspersed with surpliced choirs singing appropriate hymns.

The Bishops of London and Kensington took part, preceded by crosiers and attended by their Chaplains. The purpose of the procession was to commemorate the Churches' Day of Atonement during this Coronation year.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Yesterday's Church procession was from Trafalgar Square to St. Paul's.

## WALES AND POLITICAL DEADLOCK.

### Imperial Senate Suggested.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council, Lord St. Davids presiding, has elected Mr. Lloyd-George president. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the creation of a Welsh Legislative Chamber, and advocating four National Chambers controlled by an elected Imperial Senate, as the best solution of the constitutional deadlock.

## WALES' NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

### Speech by Mr. Lloyd-George.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Lloyd-George yesterday made his first speech for three months. The occasion was a choir rehearsal for the festivities at the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon. The Chancellor said the country had never seen the like of the forthcoming celebration. The Coronation would be nothing in comparison as a national festival. Every class would be represented.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN FRENCH COLONIES.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The French Government has prepared a scheme for linking up, by wireless telegraphy, its Colonial possessions, including Algeria, West Africa, Equatorial Africa, the Somali Coast and Madagascar.

There will be a central station at Saigon, communicating with Pondicherry, Singapore, Batavia, Dakar and Jibutil. Preparations are being made to connect Abeshr, the capital of Wadai, with the Atlantic Coast. It is proposed to link up Wadai with Paris during the present year.

## LORD HALDANE'S JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The King has approved of the appointment of Lord Haldane as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in succession to Lord James of Hereford, resigned.

# FIGHTING IN YEMEN.

## Rebels severely Defeated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

A message from Hodeidah, dated April 6th, states that Riza Bey has inflicted a severe defeat on the rebels, who were concentrated in great strength near the village of Metneb.

Three rebel leaders were killed and over a thousand of their followers killed or wounded. The rebels have retired in a northerly direction.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

A Reuter message from Sanaa dated, April 7th, states that Riza Bey, after defeating and dispersing the rebels at Metneb, entered Sanaa on the 4th inst.

The Turkish casualties were small. They included two officers killed. The insurgent losses were severe.

Izzet Pasha, at the head of the main army, entered the town on the 5th inst. A grand review was held on the following day. Six battalions are expected to arrive from Taiz to-day.

## THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

### Debate at Washington.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.

The House in Committee of Ways and Means has reported favourably on the Reciprocity Bill and the so-called Farmers' Free-list Bill.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.

The Democrats expect to pass the Reciprocity Bill by the 18th instant. They announce that they will permit unlimited debate, but will not tolerate Republican filibustering.

The consensus of opinion is that the Bill will pass the Senate thirty days from now.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

The House of Representatives, to-day, began a debate on the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada.

Mr. Kitchen, North Carolina, violently arraigned the Republicans for opposing President Taft's efforts to secure Reciprocity.

## HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The following are to-day's football results. The name of the home team is given first in each case.

THE LEAGUE—Division 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Everton | 2 | Notts Forest | 1 |
| Bury | 0 | Sunderland | 0 |
| Notts County | 2 | Blackburn | 0 |
| Oldham | 1 | Bristol City | 0 |
| Newcastle | 0 | Sheffield Wednesday. | 2 |
| Aston Villa | 3 | Sheffield United | 0 |
| Manchester City | 2 | Middlesborough | 1 |
| Woolwich Arsenal | 1 | Liverpool | 1 |

THE LEAGUE—Division 2.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnsley | 1 | Leicester Fosse | 0 |
| Birmingham | 1 | Hull City | 0 |
| Blackpool | 1 | Burnley | 0 |
| Chelsea | 4 | Leeds City | 1 |
| Gainsborough Trinity. | 3 | Clapton Orient | 1 |
| Glossop | 0 | Bradford | 1 |
| Lincoln City | 1 | Fulham | 0 |
| Stockport | 1 | Wolverhampton | 0 |

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Brompton | 1 | Norwich City | 1 |
| Millwall | 0 | Coventry City | 1 |
| Queen's Park Rangers. | 1 | Southend | 1 |
| West Ham | 4 | Southampton | 1 |
| Plymouth | 4 | Luton | 0 |
| Portsmouth | 0 | Watford | 0 |
| Leyton | 2 | Northampton | 0 |
| Brighton and Hove Albion | 1 | Brentford | 0 |
| Bristol Rovers | 1 | Swindon | 0 |

### Saturday's Results.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The following are to-day's football results :—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.—FIRST DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notts County | 1 | Aston Villa | 2 |
| Bristol City | 5 | Notts Forest | 1 |
| Oldham Athletic | 2 | Everton | 0 |
| Sheffield Wednesday. | 4 | Manchester City | 1 |
| Newcastle United | 2 | Blackburn | 2 |
| Middlesbrough | 1 | Woolwich | 1 |
| Tottenham | 2 | Bradford City | 0 |
| Preston North End | 0 | Sunderland | 2 |
| Manchester United | 1 | Sheffield United | 1 |
| Liverpool | 2 | Bury | 0 |

ENGLISH LEAGUE.—SECOND DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 0 | Lincoln City | 1 |
| Bradford | 2 | Chelsea | 1 |
| Burnley | 1 | Wolverhampton | 1 |
| Fulham | 1 | Clapton Orient | 1 |
| Gainsborough | 2 | Leicester Fosse | 0 |
| Hull City | 1 | Blackpool | 1 |
| Leeds City | 0 | Barnsley | 0 |
| Stockport County | 3 | Derby County | 2 |
| West Bromwich | 3 | Glossop | 1 |

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Brompton | 1 | Plymouth | 1 |
| Millwall | 0 | Watford | 3 |
| Queen's Park Rangers | 5 | Leyton | 3 |
| West Ham | 2 | Brentford | 0 |
| Luton | 1 | Crystal Palace | 1 |
| Portsmouth | 1 | Bristol Rovers | 2 |
| Northampton | 0 | Swindon | 1 |
| Brighton and Hove. | 0 | Exeter | 2 |
| Coventry | 2 | Southampton | 0 |
| Norwich City | 1 | Southend | 1 |

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clyde | 2 | Airdrieonians | 1 |
| Falkirk | 2 | Glasgow Rangers | 2 |
| Morton | 1 | Aberdeen | 1 |
| Third Lanark | 2 | Raith Rovers | 1 |
| Dundee | 3 | Motherwell | 1 |

SCOTTISH CUP.

The following is the result of the replayed final tie in the Scotish Cup :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Celtic | 2 | Hamilton Academicals | 0 |

RUGBY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | 22 pts. | Bristol | 5 pts. |
| Devenport Albion | 21 pts. | Old Merchant Taylors | 3 pts. |
| Swansea | 5 pts. | Harlequins | 5 pts. |

## ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

### Players Arrive in New York.

NEW YORK, APRIL 14.

Captain Hardress Lloyd and Captain Wilson, the English polo players, have arrived here.

## FOOTBALL IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, APRIL 15.

In the amateur football match between England and Germany, the result was two goals all.

# TORNADO IN THE UNITED STATES.

## Two Towns Razed.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A tornado which raged through portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri has razed two towns. Twenty-five people have been killed and a hundred injured. Five hundred persons have been rendered homeless.

## LONDON TAXI-CAB DRIVERS.

### Strike Commences.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A strike of taxi-cab drivers is threatened in London, owing to the ultimatum delivered by the employers, demanding that the drivers shall pay petrol duty of a penny half-penny per gallon.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

London was empty of taxi-cabs yesterday evening. A mass meeting of drivers resolved to strike, if the proprietors attempted to enforce their proposals.

## THE MASSACRE IN FRENCH GUINEA.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

A despatch from Konakri, in French Guinea, states that the Vali of Gumba fled after the massacre of April 1st, and was arrested on the 8th instant in Sierra Leone. The Governor of French Guinea has asked for his extradition.

[The massacre referred to was that of a French captain and lieutenant and ten trailleurs about the end of March by the followers of the fanatical Vali at Gumba.]

## A NIGERIAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

British dominion enterprise achieved another landmark by the completion, yesterday, of the Baro-Kano Railway, which connects Lagos with Kano, in the heart of Northern Nigeria.

The line has been built at extraordinary speed, and the Imperial Government has telegraphed its congratulations to the Acting Governor of the Northern Nigeria.

## SIR A. LYALL'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Sir Alfred Lyall was interred to-day at Harbledown, near Canterbury. The first part of the service was conducted in the Cathedral, the Archbishop officiating. There was also a memorial service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which was attended by a number of prominent Anglo-Indians.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is officially stated that the opening day of the Imperial Conference will be on May 22nd.

King George will "entertain, at Buckingham Palace, the Premiers and others attending the first sitting.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Watling, I. M. S., will join the Jail Department in Bengal.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Bedford, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Burma Government, has been granted six months' leave. Captain Reaney, I. M. S., is posted permanently to the Central Provinces.

The services of Major Atal, I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M. Little becomes a Cantonment Magistrate in the United Provinces and Captain J. H. G. Buller, an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in Central India.

Captain R. W. F. Knollys, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Major Birch, 30th Punjabis, retires from the service.

Commander Stocker becomes Port Officer of Moulmein, vice Commander Rowsell.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh is appointed as assistant Secretary.

Mr. Kaye becomes Registrar, and Messrs. Murphy, Blaker and Collins are gazetted as Superintendents, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade respectively.

Captain H. M. Brown, I.M.S., joins the Sanitary Department in Bengal.

Captain Taylor, I.M.S., temporarily holds charge of "King Institute," Madras, vice Captain Patton.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Farmer, C.V.D., Superintendent of the Cattle Farm at Hissar, has been granted six months' leave, Mr. Branford officiates.

Mr. Rodger is appointed Imperial Forest Economist, vice Mr. Pearson on furlough.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wood officiates as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the United Provinces, vice Mr. Goument.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jelf, Political Assistant, is granted six months' leave.

Mr. Waddington, Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, is granted special leave for three and half months; Mr. Sherring officiates and Mr. Wadden acts as Vice-Principal.

Major A. D. Macpherson, Political Assistant, is placed on special duty under the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Nelson, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lolton officiates as Superintendent of the Government Central Press at Calcutta, vice Mr. Meikle on six months' leave.

Messrs. H. H. Harris, W.A. Duncan and R. Davidson are gazetted as members of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Messrs. Nicoll, McMoran and Chaplain.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, Locomotive Department, is granted six months' extension of leave.

# THE ASSAM MURDERS.

## Headmen Seized as Hostages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

Further news from Dibrugarh states that one other camp-follower who has arrived at Passighat confirms the statement that all paths and approaches to the Dihong river are patrolled by Koth Bor Abors and Pasei-Myonge. Reports from the Abors show that Mr. Williamson was seized and taken to the Gam's (headman's) house, where he was murdered.

The force of 150 men, still at Passighat, have seized four Gams as hostages. The Passi who helped the fugitives fear they will be wiped out as soon as the force is withdrawn. It is understood that the Government have stopped an advance beyond Passighat at present. The "Englishman's" special correspondent urges an expedition next cold weather, and states that efforts are being made to show that Mr. Williamson, when on his last trip to the Abor hills, was engaged on a political mission, and that, if such was not the case, then shikar was the object.

It is almost certain that such was not the case and that Mr. Williamson's trip was entirely for the purpose of adding to our geographical knowledge. He was a intrepid explorer, and the official archives must be rich with his reports and maps on the districts about Sadiya. It is not unusual that he should take a friend with him. In Dr. Gregorson he had not only a medical officer but a keen ethnologist. Rumours from Abor sources to date make no mention of Dr. Gregorson, but it is only too likely that the same fate has overtaken him.

FORCE READY TO MOVE.

Captain J. R. Hutchison, Adjutant of the Assam Valley Light Horse, has just returned to the station after paying a visit to Saikwa and to Captain Beeman's camp on the Sisseri. Captain Beeman is encamped at this place with 25 sepoys in charge of communications and transport. Signalling communication has not yet been opened. The military police have constructed a machan on a very high tree and flares have been burnt, but they failed to elicit any response. Captain Lovell and Captain Hutchison with a number of the Assam Valley Light Horse Maxim Gun Detachment still anticipate that their services will be requisitioned for the expedition. All are ready to proceed at a moment's notice. Rations for one month are ready, coolies for transport overland and boatmen to convey the party to Passighat have all been arranged for, but no orders have yet been received authorizing an advance from Passighat.

DR. GREGORSON'S FATE.

DIBRUGARH, APRIL 14.

Doctor Gregorson is reported by the Abors to have stayed at Sissengat one and a half marches behind Mr. Williamson's camp, where he was massacred with his Tibetan servant and three Nepalis, there being no survivor. The Dehong at Sissen is reported to be two hundred yards broad, the crossing being by bamboo rafts only. It is a very difficult country. Transport is only carried on by coolies owing to steep hills and a heavy jungle. Of local supplies there are practically none. Komsing contains sixty houses and Piu one hundred and sixty. Probably, the object of Mr. Williamson's expedition was the survey of the Dehong above Kebong village, the highest point formerly reached by a white man.

KEBONG VILLAGE STOCKADED,

DIBRUGARH, APRIL 15.

Friendly Abors report that Kebong village has been stockaded to hold back the Military Police, the idea being that the Yensing village on the west shall come down and attack the Mackla Nudda Saw Mills, which are at present held by Mr. Harrison and his assistant with twenty Military Police. Half a company of the 114th Mahrattas has been, accordingly, ordered to the Mackla Nudda Saw Mills. Signalling communication has meanwhile been established between Sisseri and Saikwa. The latter is the terminus of Dibrugarh-Sadiya Railway, while Sisseri is two days' journey by boat from Passighat. The advance post is at present held by Mr. Bentinck and his Military Police.

UNRELIABLE NATIVES.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The Sunday edition of the "Englishman" announces that the expedition against the Abors appears to have been sanctioned and discusses how and when the expediti on should proceed. It asserts that the friendly Abors, who met Mr. Bentinck with bison, are themselves suspected of complicity.

The "Statesman's" special correspondent describes the country and says the exploring party went through Khebong, a Passi village, to Panzi, another village above the gorge near the Passighat, where they crossed to the east bank over a deep pool. Though the Passi Myongs helped three survivors, the latter appear to be of opinion they knew what was about to happen and cannot be trusted.

## SANDALWOOD THEFT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 15.

In the sandalwood theft case, proceeding before Mr. Devaraj Urs, Special Magistrate, Inspector Smith, of the Maharbhavdi station, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, cross-examined by Mr. Srikantiah, pleader for the defence, gave details of the seizure of sandalwood from Marotham and the handing over of the same to the Mysore Police. Two cartmen Talmenadu and five other cartmen complained of violence by the police, who, they stated, forced them to say that they carted sandalwood to Arakere, whereas they carted it only to the Koti.

Inspector Krishna Rao moved the Court for sanction to prosecute the cartmen for perjury.

The Court has issued notices on them to show cause why sanction should not be granted and made the notices returnable on the 17th instant.

## THE TOLLYGUNJ ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

Of the six men in custody in connection with the Tollygunj note forgeries so far, only two have made statements of confession. These hardly help forward police investigations. Since the arrest of Ananda, none of his relations have interviewed the police and they are keeping aloof. The thousand-rupee note handed over to the police by the bookmaker, Harding, is under inspection by the Government experts to ascertain if it bears similarity to those found in Ananda's house.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR

### Departure for Mahableshwar.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Sir George and Lady Clarke left Bombay on Saturday en route to Mahableshwar by the Poona mail. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary; Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Private Secretary; and Captains Drummond, Davis and Mitchell, A.-D.-C's. Among those present on the occasion on the platform were Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.

# INDIA FROM WITHIN.

## Moral Education.

THE error of purely secular education has been exposed; and all communities are beginning to see the necessity of combining with it moral as well as religious education. Secular education has made India a very matter-of-fact country: it has deprived it of its boasted legacy of moral and spiritual traditions. This has been especially so, because the institution of purely secular education followed directly in the footsteps of religious education, which had been the boast of India for long ages. The results of such a policy have been obvious; those who run may read them. The best that one can do, however, is to take matters as they stand, and to improve them as far as possible. The addition of 'moral' to the existing kind of education does not present us any difficulty; but the introduction of 'religious' education puts many obstacles in the way. India is a country of countless religious differences. The Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Christians, the Parsees and the Jews are all sub-divided into numerous sects, especially the first two. What system of religious education can be devised, which will satisfy all these differences at the same time? Statesmen must pause and reflect before they give effect to any policy, which, instead of reconciling the differences in a suitable way, would only tend to accentuate them. The German method, as is sometimes urged, is indeed worth a fair trial. In a school, which consists of students of one denomination only, there is no difficulty whatever; but in a school, which contains students belonging to different religions or sects, a convenient arrangement can be made, by which students of particular denominations, can, at an appointed hour, go to their respective religious teachers, and learn the principles of their own religion. It is true that religious instruction which is given orally would not be as useful as that which is actually lived: but it is also true that it is much better than no instruction at all. The human instruments, by which that kind of religious education can be transmitted, must, indeed, be noted for their piety and tolerance; and they can teach the students far more by example than by mere precept. The D. P. I's report for the last year makes mention of a particular shastree in a native State, who has been discouraging to the students of his school on the principles of religion and morality, and has been at the same time living up to his own teachings. Moral text books also, such as the Government of Bombay mean to take in hand, could, if prepared, add to the teachings of these teachers, which according to their own lights, are restricted to their own Shastras and Smritis. It has been also urged with great insight that moral education, if not religious also, should begin with the primary schools; for it is there that the foundations of morality could be laid. The superstructure, afterwards to be raised in the secondary schools, would not then be a matter of great difficulty, the business of importing religious instruction can safely be handed over to the Pandits of these schools. In colleges, however, the matter would be more complicated. College students always feel that they do really know something, when, as a matter of fact, they know nothing. They would not willingly submit to a policy, which would deprive them of their right to free thinking, and they would always look upon religious instruction as an annoyance. It would not, therefore, be unwise to give them merely 'moral' instruction. This could be done, not so much by Pandits or other moral teachers appointed for the purpose, as by working in some moral text-books as a necessary part of their curriculum. The Bombay University has been considering a revised Art course and the committee which it has appointed for the purpose, has been considering what text-books should be recommended. It could not be out of place here to request the committee to give their attention to the question of moral education, which has been agitating the minds of many lately, and a no unimportant member of the Senate was saying to the present writer the other day that the committee would very probably work in certain moral text-books into the curriculum. It only remains to be seen what the outcome would be. To help the cause of moral and religious education, and to add to the efficacy of text-books and discourses, religious examinations have been lately started by responsible persons both in Bombay and Poona, which are engaging the attention of many students both from schools and colleges, but it is to be hoped that the mere prospect of prizes does not attract the students to the cause of religion!

THE PROJECTED UNIVERSITIES.

The question of religious education will be to a large extent solved when the three new contemplated Universities, come into being. The Mahomedan University, for the success of which the Aga Khan has been incessantly working for the last few months, will have as its special feature the introduction of Mahomedan Theology. Similarly, the Hindu University, contemplated by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and for which, according to the latest report, more than 8 lakhs have been already subscribed, will form a knowledge of Hindu Religion and Ethics a necessary part of its educational scheme. While, the "Indian" University for which Mrs. Besant has been working for the last four years, will have as its special feature a course of instruction based on the common platform of all religions—which may, in practice, be equivalent to the teachings of Theosophy itself! Whatever, then, the possibility of the realisation of these ideas, it is worth while to say a few words on their respective merits. Considered dispassionately from the standpoint of the brotherhood of religions, Mrs. Besant's scheme is the noblest of the three, as her attempt, in her own words, is "not to divide but to unite"; unfortunately, however, lofty ideals scarcely appeal to persons who stick to particular denominations, and, by their very nature, present a very formidable difficulty both in conception and execution. That "the brotherhood of religions" and "the common platform" are splendid expressions, but it is very difficult to formulate a system of religious doctrines, which would satisfy all religions without allowing them to degenerate into the teachings of a new sect altogether; and even supposing that this could be done, the scheme would not be a workable one, when religious prejudices are running high! Mrs. Besant herself is not unmindful of the fact; for in the April issue of the "Theosophist," she greatly doubts whether her scheme would succeed in the face of two other contemplated Universities, which, because, they are denominational, would receive the greatest assistance from their respective admirers. Moreover, the "change of high officials at home" might perhaps come in the way of her scheme, and affect it unfavourably! And even supposing that her scheme is approved of, one does not know what the pecuniary condition of her University would be. The Aga Khan has already collected more than 20 lakhs, and His Highness the Nizam would also be expected to contribute a decent quota; the Pandit Malaviya has secured more than 8 lakhs, and a provincial tour would soon be undertaken for the collection of funds. Mrs. Besant, to all appearances, has not yet collected any money, though it is reasonable to expect that she will be largely supported by her admirers. Moreover, it must be remembered that even a single Hindu College of Mrs. Besant (viz., the C. H. College at Benares) has been lately notorious for its want of funds! One wonders then how a whole University is likely to be supported! Mrs. Besant would do well to take a lesson from this, and to remember that her admirers are neither fired by the zeal of Islam, nor are they rich enough to support a whole University. Moreover, her Indian University would have very few Mahomedan admirers, and would practically descend to the level of a Hindu University. Would it not therefore be wise for her to make common cause with the Pandit Malaviya, and work with him in the interests of a Hindu University? We know that this would be rather too much to ask of her; but that seems to be the only practicable way. It would be far better for Mrs. Besant to help the cause of a Hindu University than to abandon the idea of the Indian University altogether. Her ideal of encouraging a feeling of brotherhood among the different religions can, however, be relised by encouraging the admissions of Hindu students in the Mahomedan University, and of Mahomedan students in the Hindu University, by the foundation of special scholarships, by the introduction of a special course in the other religions, and by an organisation of sympathetic and tolerant teaching!

THE SRINGERI MUTT.

It is very unfortunate to observe that even in these days of all-sided knowledge and activity, India's antiquities should receive far less attention from the Indians than they deserve! "Forwards, not backwards" is the motto of the present day; and consequently there are even now a very small number of persons

who take any interest in the antiquities of India. That nation, which would not look to its past, has no right to devise plans for its future! Thus, for example, the discovery of the Buddha's relics last year in Sind, scarcely evoked any attention even from educated Indians, excluding, of course, those who had made a special study of the antiquities of India. The average Indian would look blank if he were merely asked what was done with the relics after they had been discovered! Others might know that a Durbar was held by the late Viceroy, where the relics of the great Teacher of Mankind were 'somehow' disposed of! But few would care to know the real importance of the relics, and their consequent fate. Similarly, the fate of the Sringeri Mutt, though not as important as the above instance, has scarcely evoked any attention even from educated Indians. Few would care to know that the Mutt, which had been the principal seat of the great Sankaracharya, was, only a few weeks ago, burnt to ashes. To European Orientalists, the name of Sankaracharya would be familiar enough from the writing of European scholars, especially from those of Paul Deussen, who has such a great admiration for that world-teacher. It was this Sankaracharya, who gave definite shape to the Advaitic system of philosophy and it was he also who established four centres for religious organisation in different parts of India, the principal of them being the Mutt of Sringeri. It was only last year that the present occupant of his place raised a statue in his honour at his birth-place Kalati in Southern India, with the cordial help of the Diwan of Mysore, and other distinguished persons from all parts of India. Is it not an irony of fortune that scarcely in a year's time after this event, his principal Mutt should be burnt to ashes! With the Mutt has departed the glory of the place, though it might not be unreasonably expected that the Mutt would be rebuilt, giving us a semblance of the original. The reasons which have assigned for this destruction of the Mutt have been very curious; some say that a year ago when a place near the Mutt was being dug up, a living Yogi was found in the bosom of the Earth, that he was interrupted in his Samadhi and that though on account of the instructions of the present Sankaracharya, the place was restored its original condition, the wrong which had been done to the Yogi was responsible for bringing this disaster on the Mutt! Others say that last year when the Mutt was going to be repaired, the image of the Goddess Sarada (the Goddess of learning) was transplanted, and even though the religious ceremonies necessary for such an act had been gone through, the mere transplanting of the image served to bring the evil on to the Mutt! Whatever the superstitious or rational explanations may be, it is at any rate true that the Mutt, which was rich in the associations of the original Sankaracharya, has been for ever lost to us!

## VICEROY AT DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Dehra Dun station at 11 a.m. this morning and motored at once to the Circuit House, where Lady Hardinge and Miss Sandford had arrived some ten days previously. Yesterday, on the journey from Karachi when the train drew up at Dehra Nawab, His Excellency got out of his carriage and had a short conversation with the Nawab of Bahawalpur, a boy of six years of age, who with his councillors was at the station to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. Lady Hardinge will probably remain at Dehra Dun until the end of April, when they will proceed to Simla.

## ARMED AFFRAY AT BANNU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

News from Bannu says that on the 7th April, a man, named Mahomed Khel Wazir, entered the segregation camp there shortly before daylight, presumably for purposes of theft. He was seized by a havildar of the 24th Punjabis, whom he wounded in about a score of places with his knife. The Naik who came to the havildar's assistance was shot dead by Wazir, but the latter was eventually secured with much difficulty. The havildar is progressing favourably.

## THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—We were invited to the meeting on Monday evening last, to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate in a suitable manner their Majesties approaching visit. No one will pretend that there was any such consideration. We were only set the task of holding up our hands to give a show of formality to what had been already resolved upon.

Even yet I trust it is not too late to offer a suggestion. The spot where the Crowned Monarch will first set foot on India's soil as India's Emperor will have for all time to come unique associations. On such a spot we should raise some memorial worthy of a great historical event—one of the greatest in the world's annals. It will be for the artist and the expert to tell us what its design and cost must be. But I am sure we can all rely for its success on the munificence of our citizens, on our pride in our great city, and on the proper appreciation by the entire public of the event itself. The spot will lend itself admirably to such a Memorial. We may, I trust, not appeal in vain for help to our great civic bodies, the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust, whose joint endeavours have hitherto been so successful in imposing on that spot a hideous ugliness which should no longer be tolerated. The Corporation has just escaped the catastrophe of "an unemployed Cæsar". The Port Trust is from all accounts plethoric enough to afford some bleeding. The Improvement Trust has improved its finances with Imperial aid and it may not be inappropriate if a small portion of the windfall is used as a contribution from all India's revenues to a Memorial, which will not only improve the City of Bombay, but create a monument which all India will cherish and of which all India may be proud.

Such a project need not interfere with what may be resolved upon to make all classes and creeds in our varied population join in the gladness and greatness of our acclaim when their Majesties are in our midst. But I trust we may, for once, be permitted to travel beyond the narrow confines of practical utilitarianism.

H. A. W.

Marine Lines, April 12.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This popular hall has been packed every night during the past week with all classes to see the Great Stala film "The Fall of Troy." Without a doubt it is the finest picture yet presented to a Bombay audience, and the management, at the wish of many patrons, have retained it for another week at very great expense. The scenes outside the theatre have proved the popularity of the picture as night after night rows of carriages have been seen there bringing many of Bombay's notabilities to see this great film.

It is a distinct feather in the cap of the management who are always striving to keep the great name the Excelsior has for novelties ever in the front rank. The success attained this week with "The Fall of Troy" should spur both them and the Stala Film Company to still greater exertions. Another specially attractive item this week is the charming series of views of Venice a city which lends itself admirably to the camera. Foolahead, Toto and M. Prince all vie with one another to obtain the applause of the public this week and as a result fun is fast and furious. We thoroughly recommend this week's programme as a really enjoyable and entertaining one.

## TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

At the annual meeting of the Scientific and Industrial Association of Calcutta, yesterday, the Secretary, in his report announced that Government has approved of a scheme for starting a Technical College and made a yearly grant of five thousand rupees to the Association. Thirty-nine students leave for the West under its auspices this year.

## THE DELHI DURBAR.

### Bombay Governor's Camp.

In the big series of camps at Delhi which are to be erected on the north-west side of the city for the Durbar, the Bombay Presidency will be represented by two camps, to be known as the Governor's Camp and the Provincial Camp. The former will be for the accommodation of H. E. the Governor and his official guests, whilst the latter is intended for the smaller chiefs and leading Indian gentlemen. All the principal ruling chiefs, it may be mentioned, will be entertained in another large camp by the Government of India, and provincial arrangements, therefore, do not concern them.

The Bombay Governor's camp, on which work has already been commenced under the direction of Mr. E. Proes, Executive Engineer, Presidency, will have the advantage of a very central position close to the King's Camp itself. This, the principal camp, will naturally be much larger than the others, and will occupy space on both sides of the main road through the camps along which the Durbar procession will pass. Next to this camp, but on the north side of the road only, will be the Commander-in-Chief's camp and next to this again will be the camp of the Governor of Bombay. It will accommodate over one hundred Europeans and nearly one thousand natives and will occupy twenty-six acres of ground. Apart from the tents allotted for the private use of guests, the camp will include a large shamiana to be used as a dining-hall, a smoking-room, a reception-room, stables, a motor garage, a laundry, kitchens, bathing places, and enquiry and telephone offices. It has been decided that the camps along the main road must present conformity of appearance and accordingly none of the tents will be allowed to come within a fixed distance of the road and the intervening space will be arranged as lawns and gardens. Another large lawn with a flag-staff in the centre will face the dining and reception rooms. Preparations for laying out the ground in this manner are now being made. The ground is being levelled, ploughed and harrowed, while very shortly a nursery garden will be commenced to supply plants for the flower-beds. The lawns will be sown a few weeks before the monsoon, as in Delhi it is necessary that they should receive some artificial watering in addition to the rains, if they are to be successfully made. The whole camp is to be enclosed by kanats—canvas screens—in order to keep out dust and animals, and in each tent stoves and wooden floors will be provided. This camp like all the others will be lighted by electricity, as the Durbar Committee is making an installation which will surply electric light to all the camps, and is also providing a telephone service not only between the tents of individual camps but between camps as well. Another advantage which this camp will enjoy is that it is immediately beside the light railway which is being built between the camps for the conveyance of stores. This takes the most practicable route amongst the various sites which have been allotted, but obviously it is not possible to take it right up to all of them. As for water-supply, water for drinking and bathing purposes will be laid on and supplied from filter beds which are being specially constructed while water for horses and for watering roads and gardens, etc., will be taken from the canal which runs alongside the camp.

It is understood that the Governor will be accompanied by His Excellency's Band and by the whole of the Bodyguard. The latter will have a camp of their own about half a mile away, while the bandsmen will be accommodated in the Governor's Camp itself.

The Provincial Camp is to be about three miles from the Governor's Camp in the direction of the Shalimar gardens, and is in charge of Major Berthon. Arrangements for this camp, however, have not so far been completed and work on it has not yet been commenced.

## THE WRECKED "BERGEDORF."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

The crew of the wrecked steamer "Bergedorf" left Cape Comorin, yesterday evening, in s. s. "Meissen." The cargo lying under water in the wrecked steamer has been abandoned as the diver found it impossible to get the same out.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL, 15.

The approximate gross earnings of Indian Railways for the period, March 31, 1910, to March 31, 1911, are published in the "Gazette of India." The actual improvement of the earnings of the last year over the previous twelve months was 265 lakhs of rupees. Only five petty lines out of 61 systems failed to report an increase in earnings. The principal contributors to the improvement were the East Indian Railway, 58 lakhs; Oudh and Rohilkhand and Rajputana-Malwa, each, 25 lakhs; the North-Western, 20 lakhs; and the Bengal-Nagpur, 15 lakhs.

## VISNAGRA NAGIR CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 15.

The first sitting of the second sessions of the Visnagra Nagir Conference was held, to-day, at the New Wadi, Ahmedabad.

About 500 delegates and visitors attended from different parts of India. Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umashanker, the President of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors. Pandit Keshavram Vishnuram Pandya of Lucknow, who was accorded a warm reception on his arrival at the railway station on Friday, was formally proposed and unanimously elected President. He delivered an able address. Resolutions expressing the deepest regret at the sudden demise of King Edward, and joy at the accession of H. M. King George to the Throne were carried unanimously.

## RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHARAGPUR, APRIL 16,

The down passenger was admitted into Balasore station, at 1-15 this morning, on to the line on which the up goods train was standing. A collison occurred, telescoping two-third class carriages of the down train. One passenger named Charu Chandra Guha, of Ramrattan Bose Lane, Chand Bazar, Calcutta, was seriously injured and is now in hospital at Kharagpur. Ten other passengers were injured, five receiving cuts and bruises and five contusions. They have all proceeded to their destination after being attended by the Company's medical officers. The guard and driver of the passenger train were slightly injured. After the accident, all the passengers were transferred to the down Madras Mail.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Lieutenant G. J. S. Scovell, 2nd Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. M. Lawson, C. B., Commanding the 2nd Division in England.

Major E. R. B. Swiney, 39th Garhwal Rifles, has been selected for appointment as Commandant, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major M. B. Roberts is transferred as Second-in Command, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from the 1st Battalion.

Major W. H. Drake-Brockman is selected for appointment as Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Sanction has been given to the employment of 2nd Lieutenant R. A. Boyd, 17th Lancers, with the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Force.

Major-General Lloyd-Payne, C. B., Commanding the Karachi Brigade, has been granted five months' leave from the 22nd April.

Colonel C. H. W. Price, D. S. O., 129th Baluchis, will command the Karachi Brigade during Major-General Lloyd-Payne's absence.

## FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

It is only those who have watched the growth of the Festival of Empire, the All-British Exhibition and the Pageant of London can realise to the full what 6,000 British workmen, under the guidance of experts, can accomplish. The Imperial City of 300 separate buildings in the 250 acres of grounds has risen as though at the waving of the magician's wand, yet everything is solid, safe and constructed by designers who possess a genius for attracting and entertaining the millions.

To the eight miles of roads and paths in the grounds are being added two more miles of wide roads in order that visitors may reach all parts with ease, bridges and new flights of steps will aid in this effort of the comfort of the public. Yet with all these changes the charm of the parkland will not be lost indeed, by the use of millions of plants, rose-trees, shrubs, and so forth, the grounds will be more beautiful than ever.

COLONIAL TROOPS AS GUESTS.

The thousand troops who are coming from various Overseas Dominions to take part in the Coronation ceremonies will, on June 12th, be invited to the Festival of Empire. These guests of honour will be entertained at a banquet by Sir Abe Bailey, K. C. M. G., when at least one dish quite novel to Old England, will be set before them.

THE DOMINIONS' CLUB.

Messrs. Hampton, the world famous firm, whose great store adjoins the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, have kindly undertaken to transform Rockhills into a Club-house, where visitors from Overseas can be entertained. Rockhills was the home of Sir Joseph Paxto, the creator of the Crystal Palace, and the noble mansion will form an ideal Dominions Club. The grounds which join those of the Palace, are also being treated, and will make a delightful lounge on warm summer days.

THE ALL-BRITITH EXHIBITION.

Probably a record has been created by the success of the All-British Exhibition which it to be held in the re-decorated Crystal Palace itself. Practically all the space within the great glass house has been let to British manufacturers, indeed some sections are so full that additional structures are being put up in the grounds.

PAGEANT OF LONDON.

As is now generally known, the Pageant of London and Empire will consist of thirty-two scenes divided into four parts. There are 15 voluntary performers and this will be a record Pageant in every way. Quite a number of eminent ladies and gentlemen will represent various historical characters and in each case the scenes will be mounted with historical correctness, artistic feeling and a lavish outlay of money. The scenery alone has cost some £6,000, the thousands of dresses are valued at £14,000, and the properties, weapons, State coaches, chariots, ships and so forth, represent another £6,000.

A 600 FOOT CURTAIN.

For one of the episodes which needs a continuous background, the longest stretch of tapestry in existence has been made, though this 600 feet across, it will be put in place and removed with amazing speed sixty men now being in training for the work. In front of this curtain will be the largest carpet in the world. It measures 600 feet by 150 feet, and eighty men are required to handle this ten tons of material.

COSTUMES FROM 5 to £120.

All the dresses, armour and so on, to be used in the Pageant of London have been made by hundred of hands employed by the Festival of Empire, and this means that the work is not only all that it should but performers gain their costumes at cost price. The costumes range price from 5 to £120, the latter being the value of the armour and decorations to be worn by Lord Howard de Walden as the Black Prince. So of the ladies, whilst appearing as grand dames of the past, will use real jewellery of great value.

It should be noted that while the 15,000 Pageant performers are giving their services in this splendid living history book, work is found for many who need it. Some hundreds of ex-soldiers have been engaged to form marching armies of various periods, and the staff of grooms, dressers, property men, wardrobe attendants, electricians and scene shifters numbers quite 500. The Pageant is the cause of money going too far off parts of the Kingdom, for 500 horses and 500 cattle are being acquired for use upon this great grass stage in the Crystal Palace grounds.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY USED SIDE BY SIDE.

The Council of the Festival have decided to use both electricity and high pressure gas in order to turn the Palace into a fairy-land of light. On the terraces and principal avenues there will be 400 high pressure gas lamps mounted upon lofty standards, each gas mantle being of 1,500 candle power. Hundreds of thousands of smaller lamps will be used to outline the various Government buildings, and the other 300 structures dotted about the noble Park. Mr. Albion T. Snell, M. Inst C.E, M.I.E.E., the eminent Consulting Engineer, says that the illumination of the grounds as viewed from the upper terrace will be magnificent, and in many respects unrivalled.

The interior of the Palace will be brilliantly lighted in the South transept and adjacent courts by large arc lamps, and in the North transept and adjoining courts by high pressure gas. In favourable positions there will be placed Messrs. Oliver's newest pattern Oriflame electric arc lamps, and the latest type of Messrs. Keith Blackman's high pressure gas lamps. Engineers and others interested in public lighting will thus be able to compare the relative effects of these illuminant, and it is believed that the tests between electricity and gas will be of great value to Municipal Corporations and other authorities. A power station erected in the grounds and containing machinery aggregating 3,000 horse-power will form a very interesting exhibit.

## EMPIRE TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

### Action by the Colonial Institute.

For some time past the Royal Colonial Institute has had under consideration the question of identifying itself in a more active manner with the furtherance of Empire trade and industrial interests, and at the last meeting of the Council it was agreed to form a representative Committee of men of affairs to carry out the Institute's work in this connection. This Committee will include amongst others, Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K. C. M. G.; Sir Godfrey Lagden, K. C. M. G.; Sir Daniel Morris, K. C. M. G.; the Hon. Sir Cornthwaite Rason, Mr. Henry Birchenough, C. M. G., Mr. Richard Jebb, Mr. Ben B. Morgan, Colonel John Denny, Major Archer Shee, M. B., Mr. Hugo Hirst (Chairman, Manufacturers Association); Mr. Stanley Machin (Chairman, London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Edward Manville (Chairman, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders); Sir W. Thomas Lewis, and Mr. R. K. Morcom. The work of this Committee at the outset will include the arranging of industrial conferences with a view to regulating and co-ordinating Empire trade conditions, and, by means of lectures at the Institute itself and before the Chambers of Commerce and other trade bodies and institutions throughout the country, to make more widely known the opportunities that exist in the Overseas Dominions for British trade and capital, and, on the other hand, to place the British merchant and manufacturer in touch with the sources that are available within the Empire for the supply of raw materials and other products. It is hoped in this way to find an increased market for British goods in the Colonies, and, on the other hand, to increase the demand in Great Britain for Empire products. British manufacturers, merchants, shippers, brokers and others interested in the work of this Committee are invited to communicate with the Secretary of the Institute at Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

## KHULNA GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16

The decision in the Khulna Gang Case continues to agitate the public mind. A correspondent points out that the "power given to courts to release first offenders upon probation of good conduct is limited and under 562, C. P. C., the procedure in this case runs counter to the provisions of the law. Besides among accused there were three who were not first offenders."

## THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To the minute observer, it will be clear, that the decision of His Majesty, to hold the Coronation Durbar, in India, in person, which has given such satisfaction to all classes of His Majesty's Indian subjects, has been arrived at, not only from a high sense of duty, but also from a sincere regard in which His Majesty holds the customs, the manners, the institutions and also the prejudices of his beloved subjects. That decision further proves that His Majesty has inherited in the fullest measure from his august father, the quality, with which the Peacemaker was able to hold the equilibrium of peace in Europe and to promote "Entente Cordiale" between nations which were sworn enemies of each other. The idea of the King being represented and that too on such solemn occasions, being quite foreign to the Indian mind, and also the scenes, which took place at the time of the last Durbar, being still fresh in the minds, many a proud Prince must have heaved a sigh of relief, when His Majesty's gracious decision was made known. But now that it has been finally settled that the Coronation will take place in India, the question remains as to how that ceremony will be performed. In his own country, His Majesty will be crowned according to Christian rites, but in India, it is only proper, that he should be crowned, with rites and ceremonies obtaining in this ancient land, from time immemorial. This suggestion may appear queer to some superficial observers, and if the suggestion is unique, it must be remembered that the occasion which has suggested it, is unique too. And if a dispassionate view were taken, of the matter, it will be seen that there is nothing a miss, in the ceremony being performed by the most respected and the most learned Hindu pandit, in the place of the Christian Archbishop, and conducted in a language, which is even more ancient than Latin, in fact the most ancient of all languages. In performing the ceremony however, it will be desirable, on account of more time, to dispense with the perfunctory limited and the Tantric technicalities, appertaining to the ceremony. It will be sufficient if the training to the ceremony is observed, and this can be spirit of the ceremonial recitations (Mantras) in done, by reciting the incantation His Majesty's Sanscrit and placing the Crown over that the Head. In Hindustan it is only proper that ceremonial should be performed in this way that is according to Hindu rites and customs, as with other communities, India is only a land of their adoption, and not their original home. And if the ceremony comes to be performed as suggested above, there will be other functions too that will have to be observed in connection with it. One of these will be to grant the subjects some concessions in commemoration of this august and auspicious occasion; and what concession will be more acceptable than the complete remission of the salt duty which will carry joy to the heart of the poorest subject and will engrave the memory of the occasion more permanently on the hearts of Indians, than many a grandiloquent Edict issued or a magnificent Durbar held. It will also be proper to give some reward to poor Government servants, some of whom will, in their own humble way, help in the working of the arrangements of the Durbar and for this purpose, the plan adopted at the last Coronation will be found most workable with the only difference that on the present occasion a month's pay should be given to all such people who draw salaries below hundred, and a week's pay to all others. These also will appear high bids to some people, but looking to the importance of the occasion, it will be admitted that they are modest expectations and the Government of India will do well to satisfy them, as then millions of His Majesty's subjects will heartily bless their Majesties and will, day and night pray.

"God Save the King."

S. B. GOKHALE.

## EMPIRE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The time has again arrived when I trust I may be permitted through your courtesy, to remind your readers of the near approach of "Empire Day," May 24th, and to earnestly appeal to them for help in this, the, Coronation year of King George V. in making the observance of the day universal throughout the Empire.

Last year, owing to the sad loss sustained by the nation, through the death of King Edward VII, many of the arrangements made for the ceremonious observance of "Empire Day," or "Victoria Day" as it is called in some parts of the Empire, were either abandoned or postponed, but if he had lived, the day would have been kept in a more extensive manner than in any previous year, as from reports received, it would have been observed in the United Kingdom in 19,965 schools, Training Colleges, and Institutions, with an average attendance of 4,104,980 scholars; whilst in the Overseas Dominions it would have been kept in some 36,000 schools, Training Colleges, and Institutions with an attendance of about 3,750,000 scholars; making a total throughout the Empire of some 56,000 schools, Training Colleges, and Institutions, with an attendance of about 7,900,000 scholars. Over 8,000 sermons and addresses, emphasising the higher aims of the movement, were delivered on Sunday, May 22nd, or on some other day not far removed from that date. It is confidently believed that the figures given above will be largely increased this year.

As is already well known, the "Empire Movement" is a non-party, non-sectarian, non-aggressive effort to awaken the peoples who constitute the British Empire, to the serious duties that lie at their door. The Watchwords of the Movement are "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice." May these words be engraven on the hearts of all British subjects, but especially of the young, who in a few years' time will be responsible for the righteous governance of the 400 millions of peoples, who are to be found within the confines of the Empire. The good ship Empire needs that her crew should possess clear and strong brains, trained and loyal hands, a pure and fearless hearts, to enable them to navigate her in safety through the lowering tempests which to many thinking minds darken her horizon, and the stormy seas which inevitably await her in the future.

Although the due observance of "Empire Day" should not be neglected, it is hoped that the noble ideals connected with the "Empire Movement," represented by its Watchwords, will be constantly kept before the minds of the scholars in all British Schools throughout the King's Dominions.

Who will help to train the rising generation in the duties of Imperial responsibilities? Volunteer workers of independent means, who are willing to labour without remuneration, and at their own expense, in the promotion of the "Empire Movement" are invited to send their names to the Central Office at 83, Lancaster Gate, London, W., and they will receive printed instructions in regard to the nature of the assistance which is requested at their hands.

There are many schools in poor districts throughout the Empire, which are not provided with Flagstaffs and Union Jacks. How can the boys and girls in these schools salute a non-existent national Flag! I hope all who believe in the healthy, national influence of the movement, will endeavour to assist some poor school to obtain a Flag and Flagstaff, and will, if possible, supplement these gifts by a large wall map of the Empire, such as the "Navy League", or "Howard Vincent" maps, and by a portrait of His Majesty the King. Copies of the "Empire Catechism", which should be learnt by heart by all British children, and of the soul-stirring songs to be sung on "Empire Day", and all information connected with the movement, can be obtained from the Secretary, 83 Lancaster Gate, London.—Yours, etc,

MEATH.

83, Lancaster Gate, London, W., March 28.

## INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT BAREILLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

The United Provinces Industrial Conference opened yesterday at Bareilly, under the presidency of Dr. Satish Chunder Banerji. In his presidential address, amongst other things, he dealt with Co-operative Credit Societies and welcomed the Bill recently introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council for the amendment of Act 10 of 1904. He suggested that men of smaller means should combine together to start bone crushing factories for the making of manure. If India aspired to become a manufacturing country, she must adopt the factory system to a large extent. He dwelt at length on the sugar industry, on high railway rates and the Swadeshi movement. He urged the introduction of manual training in all ordinary schools, and the starting of a fully equipped technological institute at Cawnpore.

## THE PLUMAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Unless more general protective measures are taken forthwith to check the appalling slaughter of birds in the millinery interest there is immediately ahead of us a time that will be full of solemn consequences to us all. As birds are nature's check on insects, can any thoughtful man, indeed, be blind to the inevitable result of this wholesale destruction of valuable life at the height of the breeding season? The fact that many species in India and our Colonies were being wasted to the point of extermination and that others had disappeared utterly led me, in 1907, to originate the Plumage Bill, which Lord Avebury carried so successfully through the Lords, and which, with some slight alterations, is now in the Commons. The primary object of this Bill is to prohibit the importation of plumage smuggled out of our Overseas Dominions. So soon as this is achieved, and the Mother Country fulfils her duty towards her Dependencies in co-operating with them to enforce their bird-protection laws, steps can and will be taken to prevail on other countries to stop the illicit traffic in wild birds, plumage. The European Continent looks to this country for initiative in matters of this kind, and if England will only give the lead, I know, from my position as one of Great Britain's representatives on the International Committee for Bird-Protection—Lord Avebury being the other—that this task will not be nearly so difficult of accomplishment as some people appear to imagine.

Apart from the enormous amount of labour connected with the furtherance of the Plumage Bill, I have devoted much time in recent years, and with splendid results, in urging our Colonies to strengthen their bird-protection laws. Meanwhile, a very great deal remains to be done if many species, now threatened with extermination, are to be saved. Hitherto, I have given my time and my money to this public work freely and ungrudgingly, but unfortunately the hour has come when I am no longer able to fight unaided against the large sums which the trade is spending to defeat the measure. Now that I am compelled to appeal for funds to bring this great endeavour for the good of man to a successful issue, I am sanguine enough to hope that assistance will be forthcoming.

Donations in the form of cheques, postal orders, etc., can be paid into my credit at the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited, Charing Cross Branch, who will duly acknowledge all remittances.—Yours, etc.,

JAMES BUCKLAND,

... of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Fellow ...

I am privileged to subjoin the following names to the above appeal:—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, K. C. B., Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M. P., Mr. Walter Crane, R. W. S., Mr. George A. B., Dewar, R. C., Mr. Lehmann, J. P., Colonel the Rt. Hon. A. R. Lockwood, M. P., the Earl of Lytton, the Countess of Lytton, Lord Tennyson, G. C. M. G., the Countess of Winchilsea, the Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, M. P.

March 31.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911:—

| | Imports. | Gold Exports. | Net Imports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the month of Feb. 1911— | | | |
| Weight in ounces.. | 634710 | 49593 | 585114 |
| Value in rupees... | 38685360 | 2829869 | 35855291 |
| To the end of the month of Feb, 1911— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces.. | 3802180 | 635805 | 3166375 |
| Value in rupees... | 234561842 | 36409999 | 198151833 |
| | Imports. | Silver. Exports. | Net Imports. |
| In the month of Feb, 1911— | | | |
| Weight in ounces. | 8092161 | 1526774 | 6565387 |
| Value in rupees... | 14236747 | 2907636 | 11329111 |
| To the end of the month of Feb. 1911— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces. | 64298186 | 13508836 | 50789350 |
| Value in rupees... | 109.56838 | 31116164 | 78713674 |
| | Imports. | Total. Exports. | Net Imports. |
| In the month of Feb. 1911— | | | |
| Weight in ounces | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Value in rupees... | 52922507 | 5737205 | 47185402 |
| To the end of the month of Feb, 1911— | | | |
| Progressive— | | | |
| Weight in ounces. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Value in rupees... | 344421660 | 67556153 | 276865507 |

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

| | Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). In the month of Feb, 1911. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion received for coinage of Dollars. | ..... | 806822 | 806822 |
| Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ..... | 1622834 | 722121 | 1744955 |
| Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion purchased for Government coinage ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Defective coins(New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion received for coinage of Dollars | ..... | 11945169 | 11945169 |
| Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ..... | 12306151 | 7269954 | 19575205 |
| Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion purchased for Government coinage..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt... | ..... | 101010 | 101010 |
| Defective coins(new Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government..... | ..... | 114969 | 114969 |
| Defective coins(New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government ..... | ..... | 18279 | 18279 |

| | Coined and Examined. In the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British dollars (Tale) | ..... | 1110315 | 1110315 |
| Ten cents (Tale) ... | ..... | 345560 | 937571 |
| Rupees ..... | 652.11 | 259120 | 669129 |
| Five cents (Tale) ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ..... | 410009 | ..... | ..... |
| Twenty cents (Tale). | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta. | Bombay. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British dollars (Tale) | ..... | 5110588 | 5110588 |
| Ten cents (Tale) ..... | ..... | 15601 9 | 1560419 |
| Rupees ..... | 7452133 | 7212454 | 14694587 |
| Five cents (Tale)..... | ..... | 8681006 | 8681006 |
| Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)..... | 5337387 | 421869 | 5759256 |
| Twenty cents (Tale).. | ..... | 3084365 | 3084365 |

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month—

## LATEST FROM HOME

### SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

ARGENTINA.

FIRES IN BUENOS AIRES.

Owing to the successive serious fires in the Customs warehouses local commercial circles are in a ferment. The insurance companies have decided to raise their rate 5 per cent. The Commercial Defence League has appointed a committee to insist upon prompt radical measures being taken.

BELGIUM.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

The boards of the Liberal and Socialist Parties have decided to oppose the Government Bill for educational reform. A group of Flemish Deputies of the Roman Catholic, Liberal, and Socialist Parties will introduce in the Chamber a Bill banishing French education from Ghent University and proposing that the Flemish language only shall be used. The French population of Belgium will offer a vigorous resistance to a project which, they contend is destined to increase race conflicts.

BULGARIA.

NEW CABINET.

A new Coalition Cabinet of Nationalists and Progressists has been appointed, with M. Ivan Gueshoff as Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

CANADA.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has awarded contracts to the amount of dolls. 17,000,000 (£3,400,000) for a main track and branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta and for the erection of 140 station buildings and 100 hotels.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

The newspapers are actively discussing Mr. Borden's relations to the Conservative Party. A strong effort is being made to induce Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, and Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works in Manitoba, to join the Federal Party. Conservative papers maintain this involves no change in the leadership and no movement against the present leader. Our Toronto Correspondent declares, however, that it is by no means improbable that Mr. McBride will ultimately succeed to the leadership of the Federal Conservatives.

SHIPPING IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, stated in the House of Commons that owing to the reduction of insurance rates for vessels using the St. Lawrence route, consequent upon the improvement of aids to navigation, it has been decided that all vessels must employ pilots. Hitherto many vessels have simply paid the pilotage dues but dispensed with the aid of pilots. Any vessel possessing an inspection certificate of the Board of Trade, of Lloyd's, or of the Bureau Veritas may, with the permission of the Governor in Council, be relieved from Canadian inspection, with means a great saving of time.

FRANCE.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS.

The "Echo de Paris" says that the returns of the Census for 1911 will show that there has been a large increase in the total population of the department of the Seine. In Paris itself a decreace has been recorded in the central district, but this is set off by a growth in the surrounding "arrondissements" and in the western suburbs.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

The late M. Loutreuil has bequeathed £100,000 to the University of Paris upon condition that the provincial Universities also should benefit by the annual revenue derived from this sum. The revenue of the gift is to be devoted to the encouragement of scientific studies, the equipment of laboratories, the formation of a library, and the foundation of additional lectureships on scientific subjects.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Some 35 or 40 Progressists have decided to form, together with a few seceders from the Democratic Left, a new Liberal Party, which is to be styled the "Union-Republicaine." The president of his group will be M. Leblond, the Mayor of Rouen, who sits for one of the divisions of that city. The programme of the new group comprises the "development of public liberties" and the "promotion of social reforms."

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Cruppi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement with regard to French policy in Morocco. He emphasized the cordiality of Franco-Spanish co-operation, and said that tenders were to be invited for the line from Tangier to Alkazar. M. Cruppi declared that the Government was unable to fix a time-limit with in which the murderers of Lieutenant Marchand must be punished.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor and Empress arrived in Vienna on Friday last, and the Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied his Royal guests on their way round the city, and, it is stated, had an unexpectedly long conversation with the Emperor William at Schonbrunn. Our Vienna Correspondent points out that the official claim that as Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg and Count Aehrenthal were absent the visit cannot be described as a "meeting" fails to carry entire conviction. The Emperor and Empress and the Princess Victoria Louise arrived in Venice on Saturday, and were met by the Duke of the Abruzzi. The Emperor sent a telegram of greeting to the King of Italy, who replied in cordial terms.

A telegram from Pola to the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna states that a meeting took place on Tuesday at sea between the German Emperor and the Austro-Hungarian Heir Apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The Archduke took command of two divisions of warships—47 units in all—and led them past the Imperial yacht. Cordial messages were exchanged. The Emperor and Empress reached Corfu on Wednesday.

THE GERMAN IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

It is announced that on the occasion of the launch of the new battles ip Kaiser the Emperor conferred upon the Imperial Chancellor the rank of major-general. As Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's military rank has hitherto been that of major, his promotion passess over the two grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

JAPAN.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Fifteen Japanese banks are participating in the loan to China of 10,000,000 yen, issued

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### TORTURE OF PRISONERS BY POLICE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 27, Mr. McCullum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official knowledge of two cases recently tried in the Punjab, one before Major Buck, the district magistrate at Lahore, and the other before the sessions judge at Birbhum, in which several policemen have been convicted of torturing prisoners to death; whether he can state what was the nature of the alleged torture; whether the accused policemen were charged with murder; and what was the punishment inflicted?

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information regarding these cases, but I understand that in the first case the sentences varied from four to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and in the second case the judge, disagreeing with the assessors who were in favour of acquittal, passed sentences ranging from two to five years' rigorous imprisonment. I cannot say what was the precise nature of the offence or the charge in either case.

### THE NEW FACTORY LAW.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information as to the prospects of the proposed new factory law being passed; whether the proposals of the Indian Government as to a legal reduction of working hours in factories are being surrendered by an agreement between the Government and the Indian mill owners; and, if so, will the Secretary of State, in view of the unorganised condition of the Indian factory workers, make representations to the Government of India upon the subject.

Mr. Montagu: The Bill was passed into law last week. It retains the original provisions whereby the employment of male adults in textile factories is limited to twelve hours and that of children to six hours. There was at no time any compact or agreement between the Government of India and the Indian mill owners. Proposals were made in the Legislative Council by representatives of the Calcutta mills for securing equivalent limitation of hours in another way. These, on examination, were not considered satisfactory by the Government, and were not accepted.

### HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

Mr. John Ward asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What are the legal hours of labour in factories and workshops in India at present; and what are the reductions in hours proposed by the Indian Government in their Bill now before the Indian Council.

Mr Montagu: Under the present law the employment of women is limited to eleven hours, and of children to seven hours. There is no legal limitation as regards male adults. The Act passed last week fixes a twelve hours' working day for male adults, eleven hours for women, and six hours for children, when employed in textile factories. As regards factories other than textile factories, the provisions of the present law as regards legal hours of employment have been substantially retained. The limits between which women and children may be employed have been narrowed from 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. to 5-30 a. m and 7 p. m. They have, moreover, been made applicable to women working under a shift system, but not to women in cotton-ginning and cotton-pressing factories, which only work for a few months in the year.

### THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF NATIVE STATES.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the rate of pay of the medical officers in the superior grades of the medical service of British India and the Native States respectively, whether the work of the latter officials has given entire satisfaction to their government and to the people of these States; whether the system of filling the higher grades of the service in British India is more costly than in the Native States; on what grounds the more expensive system is maintained; whether he proposes to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian National Congress on this subject; and, if not, for what reasons.

Mr. Montagu: I have nothing to add to the replies already given to similar questions.

### MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the cost of the entire education, board, and residence of students for the military assistant surgeon's grade is defrayed by the Government; whether the qualification such students get after four years' training is registerable under the Medical Act of 1858; what is the number of such students undergoing training annually; what is the charge on the revenues of India; whether he is aware that there are Indian doctors with registerable university qualifications who would accept these posts; on what grounds is the present system of recruiting the military assistant surgeon's grade still continued, involving as it does the expense of the education of the candidates; and what steps he proposes to take to remedy the system.

Mr. Montagu: Students for the military assistant surgeon's grade are trained for four years at the expense of Government. The qualifications which they obtain are not as a rule registerable in the United Kingdom. The number of such students, and the cost of their training, cannot be stated without reference to India. No change of the system of recruiting the Indian subordinate military medical service is under contemplation.

### INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Colonel Yate asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider the desirability of inviting persons with present or very recent knowledge of the administration of India in India itself of its commercial and industrial problems and of its military and naval requirements as part of the scheme of Imperial defence, to represent India at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

Mr. Asquith: Under the terms of the resolution adopted at the last Conference only ministers of the Crown can be members of the Conference.

### ALLEGED TORTURE BY POLICE.

On Tuesday, March 28, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary for India: Whether his attention had been called to the latest official Report of the Inspector-General of the Bengal Police, in which he mentioned that, in the Purneah district, two men were so tortured by the police that one of them died whether the only punishment inflicted by the police authorities was degradation for the inspector and extra drills for the men who inflicted the torture; whether, subsequently, judicial proceedings were taken against these men; if so, what was the nature of the torture disclosed; and what was the result of the trial.

Mr. O'Grady asked a similar question.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has not heard the result of the trial. He had already asked for a report on the case and has now telegraphed for it to be expedited. Pending its receipt I can make no statement on the subject.

Mr. Wedgwood: May I ask whether there is any objection to hanging a policeman who causes another man's death; and whether, if it is not possible under the present law, steps will be taken to alter the law so as to make it possible?

Mr. Montagu: The maximum punishment is now laid down by the Criminal Procedure Code, which is now under consideration for revision. If the hon. members seriously suggests a new definition of murder I will convey his suggestions to the Government of India.

### CONFESSIONS TO THE POLICE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked: Whether, in view of the admitted evils which continued to result from the practice by the Indian police of extorting confessions from untried prisoners, the Secretary of State had ever considered the desirability of so amending the Code of Criminal Procedure as to provide that no confessions should be admissible in evidence except those made to the Court by which the prisoner was tried, and whether he was aware that according to the latest report of the Inspector-General of Police in the United Provinces, local magistrates had in certain districts already been stopped from recording confessions to the police; with the full approval of the magistrate of Meerut as well as the Inspector-General.

Mr. Montagu: My hon. friend probably refers to the proposal, put forward by the Police Commision, that the Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended so as to provide that confessions should be recorded only by the magistrate having jurisdiction in the case. In dealing with the report of the Commission, Lord Curzon's Government proposed that the power to record confessions should be restricted to magistrates having jurisdiction to try the case and to magistrates of the first or second class. This proposal was accepted by the Secretary of State and effect will be given to it in the comprehensive revision of the Criminal Procedure Code which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Confessions to the police are already inadmissible as evidence against the accused under section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. It is a fact that in the Meerut district, local magistrates have been ordered not to record confessions.

Sir E. Grey: The only answer I can give to the first question is to refer the hon. member to the recent agreement come to by the Turkish Government with the Baghdad Railway Company, the substance of which I gave on March 23, in reply to the noble lord the member for Hornsey. But I would also draw the hon. member's attention to Article 12 of the Baghdad Railway Convention of March 1903, granting the concessionnaires certain preferential rights in respect of any railways which might be built between Mersina and Tripoli. I cannot, not having been a party to the negotiations in question, give precise and definite information in regard to the second question; but construction has already begun on the Taurus section.

### THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr. T. Taylor asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. If he would state the date upon which the International Conference upon Opium and Dangerous Drugs was to meet at the Hague and which were the Powers to be represented there.

Sir E. Grey: July 1 has been suggested as the date for the meeting of the Conference at the Hague, but no definite decision has yet been come to regarding it. The countries invited to attend are those which took part in the International Opium Conference which sat at Shanghai in the spring of 1909 They are the United States, China, France, Germany Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands Portugal, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Siam and Persia.

### SANI-ED-DOWLEH'S ASSASSINATION.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he had received any despatches from the British Minister in Teheran in reference to the assassination of Sani-ed-Dowleh, late Persian Minister of Finance, and the subsequent fate of the assassins; whether he could state whether the assassins had yet been brought to trial; and, if so, what punishment had been inflicted upon them.

Sir E. Grey: I have received a despatch on the subject stating that, after a preliminary inquiry at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Teheran, held in the presence of a Russian official, the murderer and his accomplice were handed over by the Persian authorities to the Russian Legation, according to treaty, to be sent to Russia for trial and punishment. I have no information as to their subsequent fate.

### THE ROYAL VISIT.

On Wednesday, March 29.—Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether full particulars of the proposed expenditure of £1,000,000 on the royal visit to India, have been submitted to the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu: Detailed estimates of the expenditure on the royal visit are to be submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. They have not yet reached him, and he is unable to say whether the Government of India has yet received them from the officers employed in their preparation.

Mr. Morrell: Are we to understand that this expenditure of £1,000,000 has not yet been sanctioned by the Home Government?

Mr. Montagu said the expenditure, £940,000, was budgeted for by the Government of India in their annual budget statement but the estimate had not been sanctioned.

Mr. Morrell: Have the Home Government sanctioned the expenditure without seeing the particulars for which it is required?

Mr. Montagu: The Home Government has not sanctioned the expenditure at all. The Home Government has sanctioned the provision in this year's financial arrangements of £940.000. That does not mean to say that £940,000 will necessarily be expended.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How much of the estimate of £1,000,000 for the proposed royal visit to India relates to the proposed Durbar at Delhi; whether the total cost of this Durbar will exceed that of the Durbar of 1903; and if so, in what respects.

Mr. Montagu: As I stated in reply to the hon. mumber for Leicester on the 14th inst., I am unable pending the receipt of detailed information which is awaited from India, to give an estimate of the cost of the Durbar at Delhi, which will be the chief incident of the royal visit. The review will be on a large scale involving increased accommodation for the troops while they are at Delhi, and prices and wages have reasons in India in the last eight years. For these and other reasons there is no doubt that the Durbar of 1911, will cost more than that of 1903.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the estimate of expenditure upon the Darbar was due to any suggestions made by the India Office at home.

Mr. Montagu: The rough estimate of expenditure which was sent to the India Office in connection with the Budget arrangement for this year came from India.

### THE PRODUCTION AND COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. Frewen asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how much silver was purchased and was coined by the Government of India in the financial year 1906-7; what was the profit to the Indian Government on that emission; what was the estimated production of silver from the world's mines during that year; what approximately was the world's consumption of silver during that year in the arts and manufactures; how much silver has been purchased and coined by the Indian Government during the present financial year; how much profit to the Indian revenue would have accrued, if the Government had bought and coined during this year, at the present price of silver bullion, as much silver as was purchased in the year 1906-7; will he state what is the present specific duty imposed on silver bullion imported into India, and what is this duty "ad valorem" at the present price of silver; whether, seeing that silver bullion is the raw material of one of the most beautiful and important handicrafts in India, there is any prospect of the existing high tariff on silver being remitted or reduced; and what amount of rupee notes has been issued for India during the past two financial years, and how is this paper currency secured.

Mr. Montagu: The value of purchased silver received during 1906-1907 in the Calcutta and Bombay mints was £11,628,844 The silver coinage of the year was partly from purchased silver and partly from defective and uncurrent coin, which was recoined in accordance with practice. The total amounted to Rs. 26,08,57,405 The profit on coinage during the year was £4,014,426. The Secretary of State is not in a position to give an estimate of the world's production of silver and the world's consumption in arts and manufactures in 1906 1907. He is concerned with the comparatively limited undertaking of governing India. The Government of India has not purchased any silver in 1910-11. Its silver coinage operations during the year have consisted in the recoinage of old rupees and the issue of fractional silver currency. The value of the issues from the Mint due to these operations was, in the first ten months of the year, Rs. 1,87,87,143. If £11,628,844 worth of silver had been bought for coinage in 1910-11 at the present price and coined, and if the public demand had been sufficient to absorb the additional rupees, the profit on the operation would have been about £7,750,000. But the facts of the year show that the additional rupees would not have been absorbed, so that the immediate financial result would have been to lock up £11,628,844. in a temporarily unserviceable form. The import duty on silver in India is 4d. per ounce, equivalent at the present price of silver to about 16 45 per cent. There is no intention of reducing it. The increase in the circulation of currency notes from Feb. 28, 1909, to Feb. 28 1911, was Rs. 9,66,11,765. The constitution of the paper currency reserve on the latter date was as follows:—Silver coin, Rs. 26,06,72,707; gold coin and bullion, Rs 15,40, 02,457; silver bullion, Rs. 7,86,970 securities, Rs. 11,99,99,946; total, Rs. 53,54,62,080

### PERSIAN GULF GUN-RUNNING.

On Thursday, March 30. Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr Dillon, said that last year a force of Indian troops was employed in connection with general operations in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf and the employment of a similar force this year had been sanctioned by his Majesty's Government. Troops were landed only where necessary to cutoff parties of gun-runners who might land arms or attempt to damage the telegraph wires, and were then immediately re-embarked. The operations were not within some hundreds of miles of Koweit. His Majesty's Government were acting under an agreement with the Persian Government. The forces were under the command of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and the renewal of these measures was necessitated by the activity of persons engaged in the smuggling of arms into Persian territory. (Ministerial cheers.)

## LORD ROBERTS ON COMPULSORY SERVICE

### Answer to Sir Ian Hamilton

Sir Ian Hamilton's "Memorandum" on Compulsory Service has been answered. Mr. Murray publishes a book, the first part of which is by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, with the title "Fallacies and Facts," and a sub title describing it as "An Answer to "Compulsory Service."' Lord Roberts begins by animadverting on the origin of the document whose arguments he is answering. He asks:—

"How, then, are we to interpret the action of a War Minister who publishes what he styles 'an unofficial document, originally prepared for my private information?' For, be it observed, this memorandum on the highly controversial question 'how far, if at all, compulsory service could be made applicable to our Imperial system, has been written by no less a person than the late Adjutant General to the Forces, who is the Second Military Member of the Army Council. The question at once arises—why is it the Second Military Member, and not the First, who has been thus invited to set forth his private and "unofficial" opinion? In short, why should not the public have the advantage of 'an unofficial document, originally prepared for my private information' over the signature 'W. G. Nicholson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff?'"

After quoting past opinion, very strongly expressed, by Sir Ian Hamilton in favour of Compulsory Service, Lord Roberts says:—

"And this same soldier now attempts to persuade his countrymen that the mere fact of men joining the Territorial Force of their own free will counts for more on the battlefield than the continuous period of six months' training which he acknowledges to be necessary for even the best class of man, and which he knows full well—as does Mr. Haldane—can never be obtained in peace from a National Army raised on anything but a compulsory basis; Since I first noticed him fighting gallantly as a subaltern in Afghanistan nearly thirty-three years ago, Sir Ian Hamilton has been closely associated with me, and my affection for him and admiration for his soldierly qualities are such that I heartily wish we were in agreement in this controversy; but the question is one of such supreme importance, and my convictions on this subject are so firm, and, in my opinion, so well-founded, that I should deem myself a traitor to my country if I allowed my private feelings to lessen my efforts to expose the fallacies in the arguments addressed to Mr. Haldane by Sir Ian Hamilton in this memorandum."

"When he comes to consider the question of the 'Power of Expansion," which both the Royal Commissions have declared to be so necessary, Lord Roberts writes:—

"The Army Reserve and the Special Reserve would at best suffice to keep our exiguous Expeditionary Force up to its original strength during a short campaign. In order to enlarge it, and even in order to prevent it from dwindling away after the first few months of war, we should still, as in 1900-902, have to fall back upon improvised troops raised at enormous cost, yet of doubtful efficiency. How different would be the position if, behind our Regular Army, there stood a nation of which every able-bodied man had received a substantial degree of military training! Put at its lowest, such a Home Army as the scheme of the National Service League would give us would at least ensure two things. In the first place it would enable us, without exposing ourselves to the danger of successful invasion, to send the last available men of the Regular Army and its Reserves out of this country. In the second place, if the Regular Army had to be supplemented by other forces—and in every great national struggle of the past it has had to be so supplemented—if that "power of expansion" which all expert opinion has so emphatically demanded had to be called into play, we should have an enormous reservoir of men, all of whom had undergone a really serious, if not a perfect, military training."

The preface also contains the following comment on Sir Arthur Wilson's Memorandum:—

"So long as our Navy is concentrated in home waters and underfeated I am in full agreement with Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson in their contention that even an attempt on the part of the enemy to invade this country is most improbable. But few people will suggest that our Navy is stronger now in proportion to those of our possible enemies than it was three years ago and it is well to remind my countrymen of the statesman-like words used in the House of Commons by our Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, on Feb. 7, 1908:

"As far as we are concerned in this country, our means of bringing a war to a conclusion rest entirely on our sea power.... As long as our Navy could contain the Navy of the other Power no doubt we should not suffer ourselves.... But supposing other complications arose while the war was going on supposing some great stroke of hard luck, some piece of ineptitude, and of those things to which human nature is liable occurred, and supposing our Navy did lose command of the sea, what would be before us? not only defeat, but conquest."

Of the Balance of Power in Europe Lord Roberts writes:—

"Before I close my remarks, there is one point to which I am compelled to refer, a point of paramount importance, but which is totally ignored by Sir Ian Hamilton, scarcely hinted at by Mr. Haldane, and never alluded to by Sir Arthur Wilson I refer to the Balance of Power in Europe. For can it be seriously questioned that for the last three hundred years it has not been the command of the sea in itself that has made us so powerful in the Councils of Europe, but that through and by the command of the sea in itself we have been able to maintain the Balance of Power in Europe whilst we ourselves moved on our steady path to Empire in other parts of the world? But to maintain our position in Europe we were compelled again and again to secure the co-operation of Allies possessing great land forces. How did we secure this? By subsidies—often, as in the wars of the Austrian Succession and later in the wars against Napoleon, by enormous subsidies—which our pre-eminence in wealth at that time made possible. To day, however, we no longer enjoy that pre-eminence. Nor are wars any longer decided by subsidised troops, but by armed nations."

Lord Roberts concludes his argument as follows:—

"The extracts from the Reports of the Royal Commissions, which I made in the earlier pages of this Introduction, show that we have no effective power of expansion to-day. It is in order that such expansion of our forces may be possible, and in order that we may keep the high position which we have so long held, and which—for the first time for one hundred years—is now being threatened, that for the last six years I have advocated the tenets of the National Service League. It is because Mr. Haldane, Sir Ian Hamilton, and Sir Arthur Wilson have ignored this fact in toto that the present volume is put before the public."

The second part of the book, entitled "The Military and Naval situation," is by a well-known writer on problems of Imperial Defence, and Part III., entitled the "Argument from History," is, Lord Roberts states, "from the pen of a writer who has given much time and thought to the subject."

## FIRE AT AMERICAN CAPITOL.

New York, March 29.

The partial destruction of the Capitol at Albany by fire this morning is very different from Saturday fire in this city, but equally discreditable to those charged with the guardianship of the building. It could have been extinguished when it was discovered had the simplest devices for that purpose been available. No extinguisher not even a bucket of water, was within reach. The result is one of the most disastrous fires on record in any American Government building.

It is grimly characteristic of the somewhat cynical American spirit that the first popular inquiry was "Who did it?" An involuntary suspicion arose that some desperate corruptianists had thus sought to destroy the records containing evidences of their guilt. Others attributed the disaster to the Democratic Caucus, which is seeking a solution of the Senatorial deadlock. and which remained in session in the Capitol after midnight with much drinking and disorder. These suspicions were not unnatural, though they were unfounded. The fire was apparently due to the defective insulation of the electric wiring.

The Capitol was one of the most imposing public buildings in America, and by far the costliest. A huge granite structure, covering several acres, it stood in a commanding situation on a hilltop, visible throughout a radius of 50 miles. The total cost of the building was over $27,000,000 (£5,400,000 or over twice what the National Capitol at Washington cost, and fully half the expenditure was sheer "graft."

The building is not wholly destroyed but irreparable damage has been done in the loss of records. The State library, with its ancient Dutch and English Colonial documents, its newspaper files for a century past, its 600,000 volumes, and its 400,000 manuscripts, is completely gutted. The total damage is estimated at over £1,200,000.

## BRITISH INTERESTS IN JAPAN.

### Situation as Regards Corea.

In the House of Lords, on March 27th—Earl Stanhope asked his Majesty's Government whether the decision of the Hague Tribunal with regard to perpetual leases to foreign residents in Japan has been fully put into effect; and whether, in view of the change in the status of Corea, his Majesty's Government propose to take measures to protect British interests in that country. He explained that in olden times foreigners were forbidden to hold land in Japan, but forty or fifty years ago the Japanese Government instituted a system of perpetual leases which were granted to individuals. There was now considerable uneasiness among British residents lest the value of these leases should be injuriously affected by the imposition of house tax, and they were anxious that in any new Agreement between his Majesty's Government and the Japanese Government the continuance of these leases should be provided for and trade rights of British subjects preserved. He concluded by moving for papers.

Lord Herschell, in replying for the Government stated that the Hague Tribunal laid down that the Treaties concluded between this country, France, and Germany on the one hand and Japan on the other hand exempted from taxes of any kind except those contemplated in the treaties all land held by British, French, or German subjects on perpetual lease, and also buildings already constructed or to be constructed on such land in the future. The Japanese Government, however, proceeded to levy income tax on the ground that it was a personal tax, and as his Majesty's Government took a different view of the award from that which the Japanese Government took it was thought desirable to have a clear and definite statement on the subject and an exchange of views had actually taken place with the Japanese Government in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement. It was impossible at the moment to make a more detailed statement. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs was fully alive to the importance of British interests in Corea and was willing to take whatever steps might be possible for their promotion and protection. The Japanese Government had given the assurance that so far as the conditions admitted the existing Treaties with Foreign Powers would be applied to Corea, and that foreigners resident in Corea would enjoy the same rights as they had legally acquired in Japan itself. Japan has also undertaken to continue the existing tariffs for a period of ten years, and that vessels under foreign flags would be permitted to engage in coastal trade between open ports in Corea and open ports in Japan. His Majesty's Government had informed the Japanese Government that they were willing to leave these matters to the sense of justice and good faith of the Japanese officials on the spot, and satisfactory Assurances had been received from the Japanese Government as regards land tenure and also as regards the ownership and working of mines. Inasmuch as the Japanese Government had agreed that the existing tariffs should be continued for ten years, clearly it was impossible to ask them to commit themselves in advance to any further extension. With regard to the request for papers, he was desired to say that the Secretary for State did not see his way for the present to lay any papers, but as soon as the matter referred to had been settled he would consider the matter.

Lord Curzon said the answer just given did not remove the apprehension which Lord Stanhope had expressed. During the past fifteen years there had been a steady and progressive tightening of the hold which Japan had acquired over Corea, an unfortunate country which had been kicked about by the different Powers like a football. In connection with the annexation of Madagascar by France and on other occasions Sir Edward Grey had always insisted that whatever extra-territorial changes might be effected the economic "status quo" should be maintained, and that the principle of the open door with equal opportunities for the commerce of all nations ought to be respected. His Majesty's Government appeared not to have made any fight with Japan for the preservation of the "status quo."

They had acquiesced in the annexation of Corea; they had surrendered all our extra-territorial rights, and apparently they had no intended to take any further action. Had any attempt been made to hold Japan to her obligations, or had his Majesty's Government given away the whole position?

Obviously there had been some departure from the high principles enunciated by Sir Edward Grey; and in these circumstances they were justified in entertaining the apprehension that there had been some sacrifice of British interests.

Lord Avebury hoped that if remonstrance were possible his Majesty's Government would make the strongest possible remonstrance against any arrangement detrimental to our coastal trade in Corea.

Lord Curzon remarked that the fact that the existing tariffs would remain in force for another ten years gave point to his complaint against the Foreign Office. It was a strange anomaly that when a great question of Treaty rights was raised there was no one present directly representing the Foreign Office who could make a definite reply to his humble request for papers. In these circumstances he trusted that his noble friend would raise the question again.

Viscount Morley assured the noble Lord that he would inform the Secretary of State of the desire for papers, and in doing so he would endeavour to convey the impression of humility with which the request had been made. (Laughter.)

The motion was then withdrawn.

## PERSIAN TRADE ROUTES.

In the House of Commons on March 27.—Mr. Craig for Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any information had yet been received regarding the outrage on two British subjects near Ispahan three weeks ago; whether there were good reasons for believing that the recent extensive robberies from caravans on the Shiraz-Ispahan route took place in close proximity to Persian troops, who made no attempt to interfere; and what further measures it was proposed to take to ensure security on the trade routes in Southern Persia.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: As regards the first point, telegraphic reports have been received from his Majesty's Minister at Teheran from which it appears that the amount stolen from the two British subjects was 130l., and that on learning of the robbery he at once addressed a note to the Persian Government urging them to send instructions forthwith for the punishment of the robbers, and for the recovery of the plunder, adding that unless the local authorities succeeded in restoring it or paid compensation he would present a claim at Teheran. The victims, who were uninjured, left for Europe on March 9. As regards the second point, it is true that on two occasions robberies took place in the presence of some Persian troops. His Majesty's Minister states that there is no reason to suspect complicity on the part of the troops, but a representation is being made to the Persian Government on the circumstances. As regards the last point, I beg to refer the hon. member to what my right hon. friend said on the subject of the southern roads in the course of the debateon the 23rd inst.,

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Mar. on 141·14 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Traffic for the week..... | Rs. 6,000 | Rs. 29,000 | Rs. ..... | Rs 35,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 43 | 205 | ..... | 248 |
| For previous 11 weeks of half year..... | 69,628 | 4,88,510 | 312 | 5,58,448 |
| Total for 12 week | 75,628 | 5,17,510 | 312 | 5,93,448 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year..... | 8,393 | 60,356 | ..... | 68,749 |
| Per mile of Ry., | 59 | 428 | ..... | 487 |
| Total to corresponding date | 80,429 | 5,08,822 | 1,564 | 9 0 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 33,7497
Do, date ..... „ 97,35

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1910-11 (relating to the period ending 15th February 1911).

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under wheat in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 10·40 per cent. and 1·40 per cent. respectively, of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of the irrigated to the total wheat area (a) in British India (b) in the Central Provinces and (c) in Berar, has in the five years ending 1908 09, averaged (a) 39·00 per cent. (b) 1·20 per cent. and (c) 2·30 per cent, is respectively.

Character of the season.—In the beginning of the monsoon continuous and heavy rainfall throughout the Provinces and subsequently timely showers in the first fortnight of October left sufficient moisture in the ground. A most opportune rain was also received in the middle of November. Sowings were generally successful and germination on the whole good. No rain to speak of fell during December, but twice the usual quantity of rain was received in the beginning of January. Since then no showers have been received anywhere. The winter showers greatly improved the prospects of the crop, and advantage was taken to plough up and sow fields which were previously rejected for want of moisture. Some damage was caused here and there by frost in the Vindhyan districts, Seoni and Betul; by disease in Narsinghpur, and cold and high winds in Nagpur, Chhindwara and Akola.

Area.—The total area estimated as sown with wheat this season in the Central Provinces is 3,007,133 acres, which is 10 per cent. larger than last year's area, and 12 per cent. above the average area cropped during the past 10 years. The estimate for Berar is 645,146 acres, which is 5 per cent. in excess of the previous year's area and 2 per cent. less than the decennial average. The increase was common to all districts except Buldana and Wardha and is attributed mainly to favourable conditions at sowing time. In Buldana, the area remained practically the same as in 1909-10, while in Wardha it contracted by 6 per cent. owing to the expansion of cotton cultivation.

Outturn.—The meteorological conditions were on the whole generally favourable to the crop. Seoni and Narsinghpur estimate a bumper crop of 140 and 130, respectively, whilest a full crop (120) is expected by Mandla and Raipur. The outturn expected in Akola, Amraoti and Buldana is estimated at 95, 80 and 60 per cent, respectively, of the normal crop. In the remaining districts the estimated yield ranges from 103 to 114 in American notation. For both the Central Provinces and Berar taken together a full crop is anticipated.

Feudatory States.—The areas under wheat in Khairgarh and Nandgaon are estimated to be 15 and 3 per cent larger, respectively, than the preceding year, and outturns amounting to 120 and 100 in American notation are expected.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

Second forecast of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces and Berar—Season 1910-11 (relating to the period ending 15th February 1911).

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under linseed in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 2·50 per cent. and 3·10 per cent. respectively, of the total area under the crop in British India.

The prospects of the linseed crop in each district are described in the annexed table.

Character of the season.—The continuous and heavy rainfall in the beginning of the monsoon left sufficient moisture in the seed bed and facilitated the sowing of linseed. Germination was generally good and practically no resowings were necessary. The winter showers greatly benefited the crop and enabled cultivators to sow linseed on an extensive scale, Frost, hail, excessive moisture, cloudy whether and fog slightly damaged the crop in Seoni, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur, Akola, Damoh and Saugor. In parts of the last named district damage from frost was rather considerable.

Area.—The area placed under the crop in the Central Provinces is estimated at 989,893 acres, which is 13 per cent. more than in the last season and 29 per cent. above the decennial average. The estimate for Berar is 60,000 acres, which is 18 per cent. more than that sown last year and 40 per cent. below the average of the past 10 years. The increase occurs in all districts except Wardha. Favourable climatic conditions at sowing time, the high prices realized last year, and partly the replacement of spoilt cotton by linseed mainly account for the expansion in area.

Outturn.—The climatic conditions were generally favourable to linseed. Narsinghpur (135) expects a bumper crop, and Mandla, Seoni and Raipur a full one (120), but in these districts, except Raipur, the crop is not of much importance. In the principal linseed growing tracts of the Nagpur country, Bilaspur and Drug, a yield 105 to 115 per cent of the normal is anticipated. In Saugor, Akola, Amraoti and Buldana the production is estimated to be 90 per cent. In the rest of the provinces the district estimates range from 100 to 114 per cent. of a normal yield. The outturn for both the Central Provinces and Berar together is estimated at 110 in American notation.

### EASTERN BENGAL BABI CROPS.

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1908-09, the area under boro rice in Eastern Bengal, represents some 0·29 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

Character of the season.—Owing to heavy rain in October, much damage was done to sowings already made and much of the rabi crops could not be sown till a later date than usual. District Officers estimate that the total area under these crops is 9,800 acres more than last year. Subsequent weather conditions were fairly favourable but a little more rain in December and January, would have been of great benefit. Insect pests have been more than usually destructive, especially to pulse crops.

Cereals.—Boro rice is chiefly grown in Mymensingh, Dacca, Malda and Rajshahi. The total area this year is estimated at 7,200 acres more than last year. According to District Officers' estimates the anticipated outturn is 89 per cent. of the normal; but judging from other report received, this estimate can safely be raised to 100 per cent.

The estimated area under barley is 65,100 acres and the outturn 79 per cent. of the normal. There are practically no other "rabi" cereas grown on a large scale except wheat, for which a separate forecast is published.

Pulses.—According to district estimates, the total area under gram and other pulses is 951,700, or only 4,500 acres less than last year. In most cases the figures for last year have been repeated; but it is known from other reports that the actual decrease has been much greater. The yield per acre of gram is estimated at 78 and of other pulses 75 per cent. Allowing for the sowings which absolutely failed these estimates are perhaps a fairly correct average; though in some places pulses did well; Bakarganj in particular is reported to have had a splendid crop of "khesari."

Tobacco.—Owing to the October rain, less than the normal area was planted with tobacco; this year area is, however, estimated to be 10,500 acres more than last year. The crop was in very good condition till the end of January when a sudden spell of cold caused a set-back? later on some damage was done by hailstorms. The outturn per acre is estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal.

Ganja.—The area under ganja this year was 900 acres and the outturn is estimated by the District Officer at only 50 per cent

Sunn-hemp.—The only districts for which a separate estimate of sunn-hemp is furnished are Pabna and Chittagong, where it is reported that the area cropped is 30,500 acres and the outturn per acre 79 per cent. Sunn-hemp is also produced in Rajshahi and several other districts.

Other crops.—Potatoes have given a moderate outturn, though blight was more prevalent than usual. Oats, spices, melons and other crops, not specially mentioned, are all reported to have yielded rather less than a normal crop.

PROBATE of the will of Sir Charles Dilke has been granted to his executors. The net personalty is sworn at £119,925. Sir Charles left pictures and other objects of interest to the British Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, and other public institutions. His MSS. documents and literary matter are left to his niece, Miss M. G. Tuckwell.


### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE

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## MR. M. M. TOFAIL'S FAREWELL PARTY.

A farewell party was held at the Masonic Halls, Waldorf Hotel, London, W. C., on Saturday, the 25th ult. The invitations were issued by the Hon. Montague and Mrs. Waldegrave and Messrs. Kirk, S. S. Mir and M. M. Shafi.

In response to these invitations very many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present to bid farewell to Mr. Malick Mohamed Tofail, (Barrister-at-Law). Amongst very many the following were present:—

The Hon. Montague and Mrs. Waldegrave (who received the guests), Sir James Dunlop smith, K. C. S. I., the Hon. K. G. Gupta, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, (Representing the India Office), Dr. J. Pollen, Major Syed Hussein Bilgrami, I. M. S., Dr. Arnold, Dr. Abdul Majid, Messrs. E. Delgado Solicitor, M. P. Kaderbhoy, Hon. Secretary, London All-India Moslem League, Lady Lane, M. A. Haq, W. Coldstream, I. R. Digby, I. C. S, Ali Hickmat Nahid, M. M. Shafi, S. Ractzer, (representing the German Association in London), S. M. Ikram, E. R. Bevan, Herbert Newbon, Miss Annie Smith, O. S. Laull, A. H. Khodad Khan, Miss C. Symmonds, Messrs. L. Singh, and Khawja Ismail.

Mr. Hill, the Society entertainer, entertained the Company with music and funny anecdotes. His recitation in honour of Mr. Tofail caused great amusement and laughter amongst the audience.

The Hon. Montague Waldegrave was requested to occupy the chair and Major Syed Hussein Bilgrami, was called upon to say a few words on the occasion The Major observed that he was very pleased to participate in this most representative function held this season in London, in honour of Mr. Tofail, whom he had the pleasure of knowing for the last three years, who is a young man of great promise and in time to come would keep up the traditions of Punjab at the Bar. He wished him every success in his career. Major Bilgrami enjoined him to take a keen interest in the National movement which was engaging the attention of every Moslem, meaning the Moslem University, on his return to India. (Loud cheers).

Dr. Pollen said that he had great pleasure in wishing Mr. Tofail every success and a happy voyage and quite agreed with what fell from the lips of Major Syed Hussein Bilgrami.

Dr. Abdul Majid spoke at length on the sterling characteristics of Mr. Tofail and substantiated his remark by wishing him every success at the Bar.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, who was called upon to speak by the Chairman, said that he fully appreciated the honour done him at the memorable occasion like that, by the Members of the Reception Committee in being asked to speak. That honour was not unmixed with pleasure when he was called upon to speak for one whom he had held in high esteem and friendly regard during his association with him at the Bar. He had found Mr. Tofail to be a student of more than average ability, intelligence and perception. Even the very illustrous presence of so many ladies and gentlemen was in itself a sufficient testimony and proof of the regard and esteem in which their friend, Mr Tofail was held by them all. He was not flattering Mr. Tofail when he would say that his engaging ways and charming manners, together with very many other qualities had gone a great way to endear him to those who had come in contact with him. His mental calibre was, he was glad to say of no mean order as the result of his studies had proved, and, judging by his advance at the bar, he was returning home to India with bright prospects before him. In conclusion. he asked the ladies and gentlemen to join him in wishing Mr. Tofail an bonvoyage, a bright and prosperous career and a long and glorious life to enjoy it.

The party, being photographed and entertained with refreshments, which were provided on a lavish scale, they dispersed at a late hour.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

### DRESSES AT HAYMARKET, LONDON.

As may be expected, Mrs. Patrick Campbell's dresses in the new Haymarket play are very beautiful. In one of them is seen a char

## THE CORONATION.

### Westminster Abbey Ceremony.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the King's Printers, have issued the authorised Form and Order of the Service which will be performed and of the ceremonies that are to be observed at the Coronation of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary at Westminster Abbey on June 22. Souvenir editions of this work will be ready shortly. They will be bound in illuminated covers of artistic design, ranging in price from a few pence upwards. Official copies will also be on sale. The Cambridge University Press have also issued a pocket edition of the same Form and Order, and in addition Forms of Prayer and Order of Service authorised by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for use in all churches throughout the empire on Coronation Day. In regard to the arrangements for the Coronation service, the King has decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury shall, in accordance with continuous precedent from early times, crown the Queen as well as the King. Practically the only exception to this was at the Coronation of King Edward VII., when Queen Alexandra was crowned by the Archbishop of York. By his Majesty's command, the sermon at the approaching Coronation will be preached by the Archbishop of York.

His Majesty has approved the following list of music for the Coronation Service:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthem, "I was glad" ..... | Sir Hubert Parry |
| Litany ..... | Tallis |
| Introit, "Let my prayer" ..... | Henry Purcell |
| Creed ..... | Merbecke |

(Arranged for Organ and Brass by Sir George Martin)

| | |
|---|---|
| Hymn, "Veni, Creator" ..... | Ancient Plain-song |
| Anthem, "Zadok the Priest" ... | Handel |
| Comfortare, "Be Strong" ..... | Sir Walter Parratt |
| Homage Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord" ..... | Sir Frederick Bridge. |
| Offertorium, "O hearken thou" | Sir Edward Elgar |
| Sanctus ..... | Dr. W. G. Alcock |
| Amen ..... | Sir John Stainer |
| Gloria in Excelsis ..... | Sir Charles Stanford. |
| Concluding Amen ..... | Orlando Gibbons |
| Te Deum ..... | Sir Hubert Parry |

Sir Frederick Bridge, who was entrusted with the selection of the music, has admirably carried out his task. He has drawn up a list of works representative of the best English Church music since the Reformation. The sixteenth century is represented by Tallis (whose Litany is known in nearly every parish church in England), and by Merbecke another of the great Church composers of the period. Orlando Gibbons and Purcell represent the seventeenth century and Handel, with his anthem, Zadok the Priest, which was composed for the Coronation of King George II., stands for the eighteenth century. We can surely claim Handel as a British composer since his master piece. "The Me-siah" was composed in England, and most of his works were written here. The nineteenth century supplies such names as those of Sir John Stainer, Sir Frederick Bridge, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir George Martin, Sir Charles Stanford, and Sir Hubert Parry. Sir Hubert Parry's anthem, "I was glad, will be sung as an introit as the King and Queen enter the Abbey; and while the King is being crowned Sir Walter Parratt's Anthem. "Be strong," will be rendered. The Offertorium is one of Sir Edward Elgar's new works, and will be sung when their Majesties place their gifts, on the altar. Sir Frederick Bridges Homage Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord"—one of the most important pieces of the Coronation music—will be performed as the King and Queen receive the homage of their subjects, beginning with the Archbishops and Bishops, the Prince of the Blood Royal, and the nobility.

DOMINION CONTINGENTS.

The following arrangements have been made by the Colonial Office for the military representation of the Overseas Dominions and Crown Colonies. Canada will be represented by a contingent about 800 strong commanded by Lieut.-Col Maclean. The Australian Commonwealth will be represented by officers of its permanent forces already in this country on official or private business. New Zealand will be represented by a few specially selected officers. South Africa and Rhodesia will furnish a contingent about 400 strong, whose attendance has now been sanctioned by the Union Government.

The arrangements for the Crown Colonies are not quite complete, but it may be stated that Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Federated Malay States, and all the West Indian Colonies will be represented in varying proportion, by officers and non-commissioned officers of their Volunteer Forces. As a rule the strength of the representative detachments will be from ten to twelve.

The military representation of Malta and the Bermudas is being arranged for by the War Office.

The total representation of the Dominions will fall very far shore of the figures that have been mentioned in some quarters. The probability is that the aggregate will be rather under than over 1,400.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, who are to attend the Coronation, will be accompanied, among others, by General Jungstedt, Military Governor of Stockholm, and Baron Ralamb, the Great Chamberlain.

Senor Don S. Perez Triana, the Minister for Colombia, has been specially appointed by his Government to represent Colombia at the Coronation.

The Spanish Navy will be represented by the cruiser Reina Regente at the Spithead Naval Review.

NO ALDERSHOT REVEW.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Ho aceSmith-Dorrion has intimated that no royal review will be held at Aldershot at the time of the Coronation celebrations.

## KING EDWARD MEMORIAL AND ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The Lord Mayor presided on March 27 at the Mansion House over a meeting of the General Committee of the King Edward Memorial for London. In moving the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee, the Lord Mayor expressed the concern and regret with which the Executive Committee had learned that an unauthorised statement had been communicated to the Press. That statement was not only unauthorised, but was inaccurate and misleading, and in consequence a great deal of criticism had been aroused which would never have seen the light of day but for the natural misapprehension based upon those unsupported statements. The idea of making a new roadway across the Park, on which motor and other dangerous traffic would be seen, and of erecting a great bridge to carry vehicular traffic had never entered into the minds of any members of the Committee.

Lord Redesdale, in seconding the motion, said that what the Committee proposed was to put a stone bridge of modest proportion across the water in place of the extraordinarily ugly iron bridge which existed at present.

The Lord Mayor afterwards stated that Sir Edward Poynter had written entirely approving of the scheme as they had presented it.

Mr. Christopher Head, Mayor of Chelsea, moved as an amendment that the question of the site for the monument be referred back to the Executive Committee, and that designs for the monument and its accessories be publicly invited.

A discussion followed, in which Lord Cromer spoke in favour of the proposal to invite designs by competition. The Lord Mayor explained that the Executive Committee were assured that the leading sculptors of the day would refuse to take part in such a competition. On a show of hands the amendment was defeated by 44 to 16 votes. The Executive Committee's recommendation was then put, and was carried with four dissentients.

The growth of the Imperial movement is strikingly shown by a memorial signed by nearly 300 members of the House of Commons in favour of associating the Overseas Dominions more closely with the conduct of Imperial affairs, which is to be presented to the Prime Minister. The memorial is in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned members of Parliament, representing various political parties, are of the opinion that the time has arrived to take practical steps to associate the Overseas Dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct of Imperial affairs, if possible by means of an established representative council of an advisory character, in touch with public opinion throughout the Empire." This has been signed by M. P.'s of all shades of opinion, except the Nationalists and the members of the Government, who do not sign memorials of this description.

## THE PEACE PACT.

### Austria and British Sea Power.

Writing from Vienna on March 26, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—An Austrian writer on naval subjects, Herr Eduard Klam, delivered on Friday evening to the Austrian Navy League an interesting lecture upon the development of English sea power. Starting from the apparent antithesis between Sir Edward Grey's arbitration speech and the enormous Naval Estimates for the current year, the lecturer claimed that in the light of English naval history the idea of a powerful Navy was necessarily correlated to the idea of international treaties. Repeated invasions and foreign raids, he said were necessary to convince England of the undiminished validity of King Alfred's principle—that the English Fleet must be strong enough, not only to defend the home coasts but to defeat any and every opponent on the high seas. Since British naval predominance was established in the reign of Queen Anne, the English people had shrunk from no sacrifice in order to retain their supremacy. However favourable treaties might have been England had always found that their validity was contingent upon her power to enforce them. While Sir Edward Grey was anxious to protect British naval supremacy by international instruments the Secretary of State or the Navy demanded means to maintain a solid foundation for such instruments; and the apparent antithesis resolved itself into reciprocal theses, of which the joint sense was "Rule Britannia"

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

The Ottawa correspondent of the same paper states:—"An important speech on the suggested peace pact between Great Britain and the United States has been made by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labour, at a joint banquet of Parliamentarians and journalists held under the presidency of Senator Jaffray, of Toronto, Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, and half-a-dozen members of both Houses spoke in reply to the toast of the Parliament of Canda. Mr. King, after cordially greeting the editor of the "Standard," who was present, referred to the influence which the Press of the British Empire and the United States could wield in bringing the two countries closer together. He said that the greatest service which the people of Canada could render to the empire was to help in cementing the links of friendship which bound together the two great peoples of the Anglo Saxon race in furtherance of those aims which would best serve the interests of mankind—a common effort to suppress injustice and maintain peace, and a furtherance of righteousness to the uttermost parts of the earth. With the fear of a war between them eliminated might not these two great nations look forward to unitedly achieving the highest task of which a people is capable? By its political connection with Great Britain and its geographical proximity to the United States, Canada, whose people showed traditions and a kinship common to both, was in a position to help materially in this great work.

A Reuter telegram from Washington, dated March 28, states:—Much progress has been made in the drafting of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty that President Taft expresses the hope that he will be able to submit it to the Senate at the approaching extra session, Mr Knox and Mr. Bryce are proceeding cautiously with the treaty, Mr. Taft being consulted at every turn. The framers of the treaty hope to make it a model for future treaties. It will provide for arbitration in practically every dispute.

CITIZENS OF LONDON AND PEACE.

The Lord Mayor has received a requisition from citizens "desirous for the furtherance of the good work proposed by the President of the United States in favour of an Arbitration Treaty between this country and the United States." The signatories of the requisition suggest that the good object in view might be much advanced by a meeting of citizens of London in the Guildhall. Among the signatories are Lord Strathcona (High Commissioner for Canada) Lord Desborough, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Weardale, Mr. Russell Rea, M. P, Alderman. Sir William Treloar Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Sir John Bell, and Sir George Woodman, Mr, Alderman, Roll, the Sheriffs, Mr Raymond Beck (Chairman of Lloyd's), Major Bridges Webb (Chairman of the Baltic) Sir Owen Philipps (Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company), Sir Theodore Angier, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir Richard Stapley, Mr. A. C. Morton, M.P. Mr. Beauchamp, and Archdeacon Sinclair. The meeting will be held in the Guildhall at an early date.

RESENTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York, March 31.

The desire of the United States for a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain has not been lessened by the cold douche poured upon the idea by the German Chancellor. In the Press and elsewhere it has long been recognised that, to quote Mr. Hamilton Hope editor of the "Independent Review, "Germany, is the chief obstacle to the complete success of the arbitration movemen." But the prevailing sentiment here is that no matter what attitude Germany may choose to take, the movement cannot now be arrested.

"After all." observed a prominent financier to-day, "the speech of the Chancellor does not concern America. It has its basis in European politics, Germany dislikes to see Britain, and France, too, on intimate terms with the United States. But the advantages to this country of a general arbitration treaty will be none the less because of Germany's aloofness."

The Chancellor's arguments are eulogised as the height of wisdom by those newspapers which serve German readers. The "Neue Staats Zeitung" reads a leading article "The Imperial Chancellor's sagacious speech." It observes that throughout the wide world hypocrites and sentimentalists will be the only ones to refuse to praise the words spoken by the Chancellor. The American nation would be the first, in anything which affected its honour or vital interests, to tear to shreds all paper treaties.

The "Evening Post" criticises the German attitude severely. It says:—

The worst that can happen to a system of universal arbitration that it may fall to act in certain hypothetical situations. What human institution is there that does not on occasion break down?

To reject universal arbitration because it will not create heaven on earth is childish. The point is whether arbitration cannot do something to make life a bit more livable than it is.

The "New York Times" describes the speech as a "direct answer, cold hard, and almost scornful, to Sir Edward Grey's advances," It adds:—In those passages which deal with the navy, the speech announces a relentless adherence to the policy which Sir Edward Grey hoped to modify. It discloses a situation painful, threatening, which makes inevitable a constant increase of the burden imposed upon both nations already as heavy as that of actual war would have been a generation ago.

America's duty is to hold strictly to the plan for a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and to avoid everything suggesting alliances, offensive, or defensive since if we pass beyond these plain limits we invite opposition and even recentment, and arouse rather than allay the passions that provoke war.

The "New York World" will say to-morrow: In all the pessimism of the latent hostility of the German Chancellor there is a thing to cause hesitancy on the part of President Taft or Mr. Asquith. France has already taken her inspiration from the example of the United States and Great Britain. When three Great Powers among themselves agree that arbitration is practicable for all their purposes the rest of the world cannot remain indifferent or fail to be impressed by the progress they have made in promoting peace, To say that conditions cannot be realised when they are being gradually realised by nations believing them to be desirable is to shut one's eyes to the actual facts.

The "Tribune" will devote a leading article to "German Pessimism." It atributes the views of the German Chancellor to the habit which is characteristic of the German nation—to thinking too much of war and warlike preparations and too little about peace.

Washington, March 31.

Officials of the Administration are reluctant to express their opinion about the speech of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag touching the futility of extending the arbitration principle and of projects for the limitation of armaments. They content themselves with pointing out that the German view of this matter has been well-known here for some time past, and therefore the Chancellor's speech created no surprise.

It is regretted that there would seem to be little chance of enlarging the scope of arbitration as far as Germany is concerned, but formal and informal discussion have shown that the views entertained in Berlin, with regard to arbitration would limit its scope to consideration of each single case separately and on its merits, excluding the possibility of layiown general rules for certain classes of cases. As regards the limitation of armaments, the opinion is held by the leading officers of the army and navy in this country that the question should be left entirely to what are considered the particular requirements of each nation.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s "Mantua," April 14.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua", arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atkinson, Mr J and Mrs and 2 children | Johnston, Mr G J |
| Beadon, a court Mr R | Loveridge, Mr H |
| Bedford, Mrs | Lady Stuart's maid |
| Creagh, Miss F and maid | Lady, Stuart |
| Dykes, Major A M | Mollesse, Mr E V |
| Dingle, Mr H A C | Nauropant, Mrs E |
| Ford, Mrs L and 2 infants | Narain Das, Dr |
| Hunter, Mr A M | Rentel, Lt A J |
| Hull, Mr G | Robinson, Mrs L A W |
| Jones, Mr C A | Scott, Mr J R |

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abluwalia, Mr M | Harriott, Mrs G M |
| Battie, Mr E | Hodgson, Capt W T |
| Bailey, Mr E A | Hindmarsh, Surg-Maj E A |
| Burrand, Mr | Ireland, Dr J S |
| Bhandar Bar, Rao Saheb | Jamieson, Mr H W |
| Bedford, Mr J D H | Kesker, Mr F |
| Cooper, Lt W F P | Macpherson, Maj G |
| Calbecotte, Miss M | Maclure, Mr D S |
| Cairns, Miss E L | Mountford, Mr L J |
| Clarke, Mr F | McNair, Mrs |
| Chapman, Capt A H D | Martin, Mr E S |
| Chamier, Mr A | Phillott, Lt-Col D C |
| Drew, Mrs | Ralli, Mr W W |
| Darke, Mr F | Reed, Revd J |
| Davies, Mr R W | Timmis, Mr E H |
| Fancell, Revd R S, Mrs and 2 childr n | Weighall, Miss A J |
| | Wilson, Revd |

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Boalains, Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ellis, Miss | Royle, Mr W |
| Langridge, Mr F T | Shahani, Mr P S |

### Per s. s. "City of Glasgow," April 16.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Glasgow" Commander H. Findlay arrived here yesterday at day-light with the following passengers:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burgess, Miss M E | Mills, Mr W H |
| Burton, Miss E | Mills, Mrs |
| Campbell, Mr R A | Pemberton, M s |
| Hartley, Mrs J M child, 2 infants, and nurse. | Redcliffe, Dalme Mrs |
| | Rawson, Ray Miss |
| Neary, Mr W | Roberts, Mr A D |
| Jolly, Capt: G A | Robertson, Mrs |
| Johnson, Mr W J | Strudwick, Miss |

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Haig, Alan Mrs | Southe , Mrs |
| Henderson, Mr W | Southey Miss |
| O'Dowd, Miss | Strickland, Mr C W |
| Southey, Major H H | |

PORT SAID TO KARACHI:—Innes, Captain S A

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s "R. Rubattino," April 15.

The following passengers sailed by "R. Rubattino on Saturday last:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Basaldua, Mr | Losch, Mr W and Mrs |
| Brown, Mrs A A and Mr | Laforte, Comdr Francis |
| Birt, Mr F B | Lange, Rev and Mrs and 4 children |
| Bertsch, Miss | Mc Connelle, Mrs two Masters and 3 children |
| Birch, Mrs | Mc Connelle, Mrs |
| Bestoso, Mr | Morgan, Mr W s Mrs and 2 Misses |
| Colonnello, Mr S Mrs and child | Martin, Mr and Mrs J A |
| Colonnello, Mrs V | Mantopolo, Mr A |
| Chopin, Mr and Mrs and 2 infts | Maria, Madelaine Siora |
| Cornalli, Mr | Marriott Darcy, Mr and Mrs |
| Campbell, Rev E E | Normansell, Mr L |
| Campbell, Capt | Moore, Mr H A |
| Jampsell, Mr V C | Nicol, Mr R D |
| Chamier, Mr D and Mrs | Northey Lieut A |
| Chidmondeley, Miss F | Nielsen Mrs B |
| Castellazzi, Mr and Mrs child | O'Malley Mr O & Mrs & inf |
| Da Cunha Col A | Olcese Mr G |
| Ericson, Mr A and Mrs and six children | Olcese Mr & Mrs |
| Fold Count, de Le | Osborn Mr Howard H & Mrs |
| Fox, Miss | Pelli Mr F |
| Fullerton, Miss | Rennie Mr C C & Mrs |
| Greig, Mr G | Ruspoli Donna Margherita & 2 children |
| Giacinto, Rev Fr | Stephen, Mr E & Mrs |
| Giachetti, Mrs | Smart, Mr E |
| Giachetti, Mrs L | Smart, Miss T F G |
| Gannon, Mrs | Smart, Mr P H C |
| Gardiner, M G | Smart, Mr C N D |
| Garrett, Mr A J | Stocker, Rev F and Mrs and 3 children |
| Hodges Mrs and Miss | Thompson, Lieut C M |
| Hill, Mrs and infant | Taylor, Mr J and Mrs |
| Holt, Col | Thofte, Miss E |
| Hunter, Mr W H | Valerio, Mr T |
| Higgins, Mr V Mrs and 3 children | Walker, Maj Forestier |
| Harris, Mrs E F and Miss | Willis C F Mr and Mrs |
| Hickinbotham, Mr | Wilson Mr W and Mrs and 2 children |
| Kirby, Mr W H and Mrs | Wilkie, Rev and Mrs |
| Landon, Lieut R P | Wilkie, Miss |
| Lawson, Miss | |
| Lawson, Master | |
| Lawson, Miss | |

## THE CENSUS AT HOME.

The final stages in preparing for the census were reached on March 27 when the distribution of the papers began. This work will be completed to-morrow, April 1. The 2,000 registration districts are divided into 35,000 enumeration districts, with an enumerator in each district, and the Registrar-General has despatched to the registrars some 10 000,000 schedules, 35,000 memorandum books, and 35,000 summary books. The census will be made at midnight on April 2, and the schedules collected on the following day and delivered to the registrars on or before April 8. The registrars in their turn must forward to the Census Office all the schedules, tied into the cases provided for the purpose, not later than April 29. Anyone declining to comply with the demand to give the particulars required is liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between R W. Seton-Watson, of Ayton and Balmanno, Perthshire, and Marion Esther, only daughter of the late Edward Stack, I. C. S., and step-daughter of H. Luttman-Johnson, of 17 Rutland Gate, S. W.

The marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Poona, India, early in June, between Capt. G. R. Trefusis, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, eldest son of the Bishop of Crediton and Mrs. Trefusis, and elsie, Elder daughter of the late James S. Harrison, of Sydney, N. S. W, and Mrs. Harrison of Knightsbridge House.

UNDER the chairmanship of Mr. Ameer Ali, steady progress has been made with the London Mosque Scheme since the first public intimation of the project was given in January. While the chief financial responsibility will devolve upon the Indian Mahomedans, from among whom come the great majority of Mahomedan visitors to and residents in England, the project is evoking warm sympathy from all parts of the Islamic world, invitations to join the general committee being gladly accepted by dignitaries and leaders of the community in many countries. Although the issue of a general appeal for subscriptions is being deferred for the completion of this committee, the Sultan of Turkey has spontaneously shown his sympathy and interest by a donation of £1,000. Among the Turkish dignitaries on the committee are the Foreign Minister, Rifaat Pasha, the Sheikhul-Islam, the Turkish Ambassador the Turkish Minister in Brussels, Field-Marshal Ghazi Ahmad Mukhtar Pasha, the Ottoman Consul-General, and the First Secretary to the Embassy. The committee has also been joined by the Persian Minister, the Councillor to the Persian Legation, and Sadiqh-ul-Sultaneh.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Hamilton, from the Half-pay List, to be a D. A. Q. M. G., vice Brev. Col. R. A. Browne, deceased March 21. Lieut. H. G. Vaux, extra A. D. C. to Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bt., K. C. M. G., Governor of Victoria, to be A. D. C., vice Lieut. the Hon. J. Boyle the Royal Scots Fusiliers, who has resigned that appointment Dec. 1.

Cavalry.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Super. Capt A. H. C. Kearcey, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment March 12.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. District Officer J. Mackenzie retires on retired pay; Super. Lieut. District Officer J. E. G. Follett is restored to the establishment March 29.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Maj. F. T. Oldham retiers on retired pay; Capt. W. A. S. Gemmell to be Maj. March 29, Super. Capt. R. W. H. Bourchier is restored to the establishment; Capt. R. G. M. Johnston to be Adjt. March 15. Lieut. H. de C. Matthews resigns his commission March 29.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—Super. Capt. A. A. L. Stephen, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment March 15.

Irish Guards—Capt. R.A. French Brewster resigns his commission March 29.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Reg.—Lieut. K. S. Robertson is seconded for service as an Adjt. of Territorial Infantry March 6.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Reg.—Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. McCullough retires on retired pay; Sergt.-Maj. G. S. Wallis to be Qrms., with the hon. rank of Lieut. March 29.

The Buffs East Kent Reg.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. Findlay is seconded for service on the Staff March 13

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Reg.—Lieut.-Col. E. M. Eson, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay; Maj. G. Christian D.S.O, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. C. V. Edwards to be Maj. March 29.

The Gloucestershire Reg.—Lieut. H. T. Horsford is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 15. Sec. Lieut. A. C. Vicary to be Lieut. Jan. 14.

The Worcestershire Reg.—Lieut. F. E. Davies is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 2.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg.—Super. Capt T. H. C. Nunn, D.S.O., is restored to the establishment March 18.

Seoforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Super. Lieut. N. G. Stewart-Richardson is restored to be establishment March 25.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Super. Lieut H. A. Duncan is restored to the establishment March 6.

Memoranda.

Col. J. L. Irvine, C. B., Commandant School of Military Engineering, is placed on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health March 11. Col. J. L. Irvine C B, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay, under the provisions of Article 486, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (March 29).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art.—P W J A Stomm, to be Sec Lieut, with seniority as from March 18, 1909 March 29.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut G C Anne resigns his commission March 29.

4th King's Liverpool Reg—Sec Lieut F A Romyn from the 4th City of London Reg Royal Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut on probation March 29.

3rd Devonshire Reg—B M Given to be Sec Lieut on probation March 29.

3rd South Wales Borderers—Lieut J D D Evans resigns his commission March 29.

3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt C E W Bland, retired pay, late the King's Own Scottish, borderers to be Capt under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 26

3rd Cameronians Scottish Rifles—J F Dew, late Cadet Sergt., Cheltenham College Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Sec Lieut on probation March 29.

6th Worcestershire Reg—Lieutenant-Col A G Steward resigns his commission, and is granted permission, to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform March 29.

4th Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg—Capt F H Weldon, D S O, regins his commission, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, and is granted the hon rank of Maj March 29.

3rd Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reg—Capt E R Tomlinson resigns his commission March 29.

3rd King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Maj and Hon Lieut-Col H R Ryder relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Oct 19.

5th King's Royal Rifles Corps—Sec Lieut on probation H C H Francis resigns his commission March 29.

3rd York and Lancashire Reg—Capt K R Davies resigns his commission March 29.

4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut W R B C P Hackett to be Lieut Dec 1.

Admiralty, 28th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 11th June, 1910—Chief Officer of Coast Guard Robert Fry has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 29th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Carpenter Lieutenant Daniel Duggan has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 31st March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgeon Horatio Septimus Richard Sparrow has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

War Office, 31st March.

Coldstream Guards.

General Lord William Frederick Earnest Seymour K. C. V. O., to be Colonel, vice General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G. C. B., Constable of the Tower of London, deceased. Dated 11th March.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col the Hon C Mactagart I M S d | Capt W A Fetherstonhaugh S Cav |
| Major A B Drummond B | Capt L M Holmes I M S |
| Major C Bliss B | Capt M E Johnson 48 Prs |
| Mr H E Beal B Cov | Capt G S Renny 38 Dogras |
| Mr R A Gamble B Cov | Capt K O Goldie 6 Lrs |
| Mr H D'A Innes B | Capt E F Holland 2-39 Garr R |
| Mr R McMeekin B | Capt G M Glynton 2-3 G R |
| Mr G C Stawell B | Capt T W H Jone 96 B Inf |
| Mr W S Viney B | Capt P C Saunders S T C |
| Mr F M Neuville B | Capt W H Darley 81 Prs |
| Mr C A Macpherson B | Capt P E Knapp 51 Sikhs |
| Mr G W V de Rue-Philipe B | Lieut G B Davies 48 Prs |
| Rev C W Darling B | Lieut E W Burdett 43 Prs |
| Rev S P Morris B | Lieut H W O Hewett 41 Dogras |
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## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A NEW ELEMENT.

The latest discovery of a new element that of Celtium by Professor Urbain of the University of Paris recalls the finding of Radium. For as the latter was discovered by the careful examination of a long known mineral, pitchblende, so Celtium has come as the reward of a painstaking study of a mineral which has been known to science for more than 100 years. In 1794, Dr. Gadolin was studying a greenish black mineral found in granitic rocks. His specimens came from Ytterby in Sweden, and so when he found in it the oxide of a new element he named it Yttria. From this new earth Berzelius afterwards obtained the metal which is known as Yttrium.

WHERE FOUND.

Yttrium belongs to the chemical group known as the "metals of the earths." The best known of these is aluminium, the others being rare and little known. The mineral in which Dr. Gadolin discovered Yttria was named after him Gadolinite, and it was in the investigation of Gadolinite that Professor Urbain found the new element Celtium. One of the most convincing proofs that Celtium is really a new element is that it gives distinct lines in the spectroscope not belonging to any known element. It is also found to have a remarkably low co-efficient of magnetisation. Professor Urbain has also studied the chloride and hydroxide with results confirming his belief that Celtium is a new element.

DAHLIA TUBERS AS POTATOES.

A note in a scientific paper recalls the fact that the dahlia was introduced into this country 120 years ago by Dr Dahl as a supplement to the potato. And, as a matter of fact, the tubers of the dahlia are edible and contain a large amount of nourishment. The flavour of the new dish, however, proved unpleasing, and it soon disappeased from British tables. But dahlia tubers are said to be still eaten in some parts of France. And probably if the dahlia had been selected for the flavour of its tubers rather than for the beauty of its flowers it might now have been as acceptable to the taste as the potato.

PARADISE FISH AND NEST.

The little Chinese fish known as the paradise fish is remarkable for its brilliant colouring of crimson and blue. In the sunlight it shines in a rainbow glow of colour. The dorsal fin extends from near the back of the head to the tail. The paradise fish was first brought to France from China, by M. Simon in 1869, having been found in a brook near Canton. The most interesting thing about this little fish is the nest made by the male for the reception of the eggs. It makes a little floating nest of glutinous bubbles just below the surface of the water, and measuring up to six inches across. Here it places the eggs,some 200, in number, and mounts guard over them even driving away the female if she approaches. The paradise fish is described in a note in the "Field" as an easily kept and interesting pet.

LIONS AND PORCUPINES.

Further interesting notes on the curious fact of lions eating porcupines are contained in the same journal. A correspondent notes the fact that dogs which have become used to hunting them learn to avoid the spines. He instances the case of a mongrel bull terrier belonging to a native cook employed by him on the Neilgherries. This dog had hunted and killed a great number of porcupines. In earlier encounters the dog had suffered much, having lost an eye, and been badly spiked. But this rendered him no less keen, and in time he learned to avoid injury in attacking them.

LIONS MAY LEARN BY EXPERIENCE.

The writer suggests that young lions may suffer in their earlier attempts on the porcupine, but that like the dog, they have sufficient intelligence to learn by experience how to avoid the danger. Another writer relates how he has found in the skin of a lion porcupine spines which had evidently worked out as a needle is known to do sometimes in the human body. Such facts as the above seem to throw doubt on the view held by many evolutionists that the pain inflicted by the attempt to eat a spiny organism leads to the avoidance of such in the future. But that such protected organisms should be thus avoided after a first attempt is essential to the theory that its protective characters have been evolved by natural selection. And it is pointed out that the mere fact that the porcupine is not inordinately increasing in numbers proves that it must be largely destroyed by something.

CELL-EATING IN CYCADS.

The phenomenon of cell-eating, or phagocytosis, is well known as a phenomenon taking place in the blood of the higher animals. Certain cells play the part of devouring and digesting hostile bacteria which may invade the blood. Recent researches indicate that a similar process may take place in plants. In a foreign botanical journal Franz Zach publishes the results of his investigations on the root nodules of certain species of cycads, in which he finds cells which act like the phagocytes of the animal world. In the roots of these plants there occur special layers in which grow, in symbiosis, a species of blue-green alga. Within the zone of the alga in the nodules is found a species of fungus. This is regarded by Zach as a parasite, and he finds that certain cells of the plant appear to devour and digest the cells of this fungus. In these cycads, then, we have a process analogous to phagocytosis in animals.

OCEANOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS.

The great Oceanographic Museum founded and endowed in Paris by the munificence of the Prince of Monaco is now a "fait accompli." The speech made by M. E. Perrier at the inauguration ceremony sketches in broad outline the task of oceanography. In the first place, there is the question of what it can do for meteorology. The influence of the ocean is not checked when it reaches the coasts of the great continents. It has an active, ever-present minister —the atmosphere. Part of the work undertaken by the Prince has been to collect records of the tale that is told by the ballonssondes. Perhaps in time to come, when sufficient evidence has accumulated, we shall learn if the movements in the ocean of air above us are governed by laws as regular as those that rule the flow of our rivers. When meteorology can tell us these things, the handling of aeroplanes and dirigibles will be no more than mere child's play. The frontiers, guarded to-day so jealously and at such huge expense, will disappear when man at his own sweet will can wing his way through the free air of the sky. If the atmosphere is the minister of that great monarch the ocean, we may call the clouds and the rain his emissaries. What they give to the earth is not all restored to the ocean, and by that much its vast cup is lowered. How far does this tend to diminish the salinity of the sea? How far does it influence the form and the organisation of the living beings within its depths? Does the slow absorption of the waters of the sea by the earth imply that some day or other the abysses of the deep will be dried up, and that our smiling fertile planet will be reduced to the condition of an inert, lifeless block, such as we see in the moon? These are the questions on which it is hoped that oceanography will throw much-needed light. Life is the work of the sun. How then does it come to pass that animals can live at from six to eight thousand yards below the surface of the sea. And yet they live and move and have their being without light, without heat, without food other than what falls from the surface, or such as they find in the abyssmal deposits. We have said without light, but it is not forgotten that eternal darkness does not prevail inasmuch as most of the abyssmal creatures are phosphorescent. Life the daughter of light, carries therefore down into the depths of the great waters something of the sun. Much has yet to be learned about the mysterious chemical processes that bring about phosphorescence.

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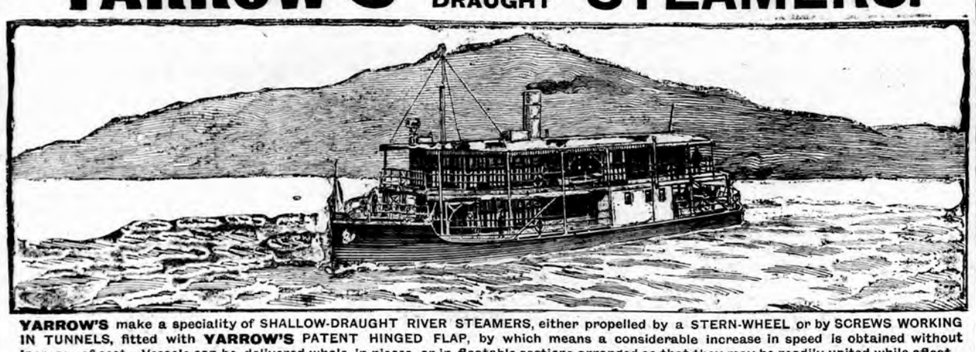

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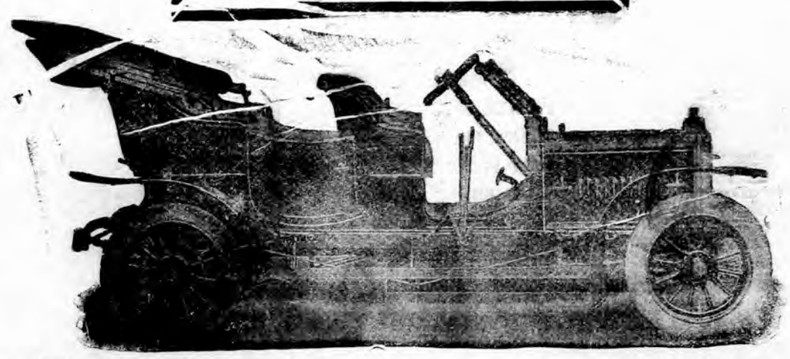

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For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegem, and similar diseases of the Lunge, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
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CERTIFICATE,

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 6f, Frenchurch-Street London E. C.